The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 3258 八十五百二千三第 日四十月三 年辰戊治同 HONGKONG, MONDAY, 6TH APRIL, 1868. 號六月四英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Business Announcements.

SOLID MAHOGANY FURNITURE, FOR INDIA, CHINA, & THE COLONIES

HEAL & SON are Manufacturing, especially for use in Extreme Climates, Bed-room Furniture, which is entirely free from Veneer.

IRON AND BRASS BEDSTEADS suitable for all parts of the World. Their stock consists of 2,500 Bedsteads.

HEAL & SON'S Patent Horsehair Mattress. The Patent is for preventing the material from felting into a mass and is especially suited for warm climates.

Illustrated Catalogue for India, China, and the Colonies, of Bedsteads, Bedding, and Bed-room Furniture, sent free to every part of the World to which there is Book Post.

HEAL & SON, BEDSTEAD, BEDDING, AND BED-ROOM FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS, 196, 197, & 198, Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

. Remittances and orders must be made payable in London. [1y 2975 Dec. 2

Hongkong Markets.

(As Reported by Chinese on the 3rd April, 1868.)

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 16 a 24...	per picul	$114.00 a $122.00
" 28 a 32...	"	134.00 a 142.00
" 38 a 42...	"	147.00 a 152.10
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 a 7¼ lbs...	per piece	$2.20 a $2.35
" 8 a 8¼ lbs...	"	2.80 a 2.92
" 9 a 10 lbs...	"	3.00 a 4.20
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 54 a 60 reed...	"	5.40 a 5.30
" 64 a 66 "	"	6.15 a 6.35
" 68 a 72 "	"	6.65 a 6.45
WHITE SPOTTED Do.	"	3.25 a 3.20
WHITE BROCADES	"	3.50 a 3.35
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards	"	2.80 a 2.75
" 40 "	"	5.00 a 5.25
GREY T-CLOTHS, 24 yds. & 32 ins.	"	2.45 a 2.55
" 24 " & 36 "	"	2.60 a 2.45
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS	"	3.96 a 4.10
DYED BROCADE Do.	"	4.00 a 3.75
DYED DAMASK Do.	"	5.75 a 5.85
CHINTZ	"	2.00 a 2.45
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	per doz.	0.90 a 1.00
" Brown	"	0.90 a 0.88
" Red	"	1.56 a 1.00
VELVETS, Black, 22 inch	per yard	0.25 a 0.27
" Gentian, 22 "	"	0.31 a 0.33
VELVETEENS, Black	"	0.58 a 0.58

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SPANISH STRIPES	per yard	1.02 a 1.00
LONG ELLS, MM Scarlet	per piece	8.20 a 8.35
" Assorted	"	8.30 a 8.20
" HH Scarlet	"	8.90 a 8.85
" Assorted	"	8.10 a 8.20
CAMLETS, SSS	"	14.50 a 14.25
" SS	"	15.50 a 16.25
" S	"	19.00 a 17.50
" D	"	18.00 a 18.25
" DDD	"	21.50 a 21.25
LASTINGS	"	15.10 a 15.40

METALS.

IRON, Nail Rod Nos. 1 a 6	per picul	3.05 a 2.97
" Hoop	"	3.25 a 3.35
" Bar	"	3.20 a 3.70
" Small Round Rod	"	3.25 a 3.75
" Wire	"	8.10 a 8.05
LEAD, large	"	7.35 a 7.45
STEEL, English	per tub.	5.25 a 5.30
" Swedish	"	4.70 a 5.50
TIN, Malacca	per picul	24.50 a 25.25
TIN PLATES	per box	6.80 a 7.17
SHEATHING METAL	per picul	23.79 a 27.00
QUICKSILVER	"	64.00 a 76.00
SPELTER	"	6.05 a 6.80

PRODUCE.

COTTON, Shanghai	per picul	21.00 a 21.10
" Ningpo	"	22.20 a 21.20
" Tientsin	"	21.25 a 21.50
" Shantung	"	21.40 a 20.80
" Bengal	"	14.80 a 18.10
RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	per picul	2.50 a 1.15
" " 2	"	1.51 a 1.53
" Siam, common	"	1.44 a 1.40
" fair	"	1.35 a 1.37
" white	"	1.41 a 1.35
" Manila	"	1.42 a 1.40
" Java	"	1.37 a 1.43
" Singapore	"	1.40 a 1.40
" Saigon	"	1.23 a 1.35
" Arracan	"	1.45 a 1.49
" Rangoon	"	1.36 a 1.44
SALTPETRE	"	1.46 a 1.50
COALS, AFLOAT	per ton.	
" English steam	"	13.50 a 14.00
" American Anthracite	"	14.00 a 14.25
" Sydney	"	10.05 a 11.10
WINDOW GLASS	per box.	3.25 a 3.20
STRAITS PRODUCE, &c.		
RATTANS, Straits	per pcl.	5.50 a 5.78
" Banjar	"	4.80 a 3.80
PEPPER, White	"	11.50 a 11.50
" Black	"	6.30 a 6.45
BETEL NUT	"	2.78 a 3.25
SANDAL WOOD Malabar	"	5.60 a 5.30
" South Seas	"	16.76 a 8.60
SAPAN WOOD, Manila	"	1.53 a 1.47
" Siam	"	2.15 a 1.80
FLOUR, California, per sack of 50 lbs.		1.53 a 1.62
" American, per barrel of 200 lbs.		6.00 a 6.35
WHEAT, Tientsin	per pcl.	2.80 a 2.85
" California	"	2.70 a 2.50
SUGAR, Canton white, 1 a 5	per pcl.	8.80 a 6.80
" Dk. Brown	"	5.15 a 6.15
" West Coast, Dk. Brown	"	4.15 a 4.25
" Manila, Dry White	"	5.70 a 5.80
" Dk. Brown	"	3.25 a 3.15
CAMPHOR, packed	"	24.00 a 27.00
PEAS, White	"	2.76 a 2.30
" Green	"	2.25 a 2.56
" Black	"	1.95 a 2.00
" Yellow	"	2.15 a 2.25
MUSHROOMS, Japan	"	54.00 a 47.50
SEAWEED, Green	"	7.25 a 7.00
" Cut	"	7.00 a 6.00
MUSSELS, Dry Siam large	"	8.20 a 8.10
" small	"	7.45 a 7.50
VERMICELLI	"	8.30 a 8.50
BEES WAX, Japan	"	17.80 a 17.80
" Hankow	"	388.00 a 390.00
ALUM	"	2.90 a 3.10
SAPANWOOD, Japan white	"	4.00 a 4.50
" Black	"	3.50 a 3.85

[Shipping in Harbour — partly cut off]

Vessels	Flag & Rig	Tons	Consignees	Destination
			Sailing Vessels.	
Shewan	Brit. shp	566	Turner & Co	London
Schmidt	Prus. bq	241	Siemssen & Co	
Garoque	Span. bk	433	Order	
Tutten	Ham. sch	150	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	Ningpo
Lohre	Ham. bq	414	Eossman & Co	New York
Jacobson	Prus. bq	200	Wm. Pustau & Co	
			CHOPS LYING IN WHAMPOA REACH.	
			Dent's Is. Dock Co's Chop	
			Hongkong & W'poa Dock Co's Chop	
			Lorcha "Spy," belonging to Customs	
			Rapswell, Customs	
			Sylphide, store Chop	
			MACAO.	
Kremer	Ham. bk	316	Wm. Pustau & Co	Saigon
	Ham. sch		Order	Uncertain
	Prus. bk		Order	Uncertain
Hastings	Brit. bk	649	Olyphant & Co	London
	Brit. bk		Order	Uncertain
Wilson	Amer. shp	140	Thos. Hunt & Co	Repairing
Nordberg	Russ. sh	702	Captain	Havana
Dubois	Fren. bk	374	Landstain & Co	F'l or Charter
			CANTON.	
Maroy	H.I.C.M.	Str.		
Grange	Brit. str	436	Gibb, Livingston & Co Customs Chop	Tientsin &c.
	Chi. g-b.			
Edwards	H.I.C.M.	Str.		in Hongkong
Folsom	H.I.C.M.	Str.	Revenue Cruiser	
			AMOY. *In port on 20th March, 1868.*	
Kremer	Holl. bk	356	Pasedag & Co	Singapore
Olano	Span. bk	270	Tait & Co	Manila
	Prus. sch		Order	
Maass	Ham. bk	254	Pasedag & Co	Taiwanfoo
Schurk	Brit. bk	376	Boyd & Co	Taiwanfoo
Schmidt	Ham. sch	250	Pasedag & Co	Discharging
	Brit. sch		Order	
[illegible]	Prus. sch	432	Pasedag & Co	
	Brm. sch		Order	
Nielsen	Ham. sch	218	Pasedag & Co	Discharging
	Prus. sch		Order	
Fremoya	Span. bk	548	Chinese	Manila
Davidsen	Brit. bk	320	Tait & Co	Samarang
			SHANGHAI. *In port on 18th March, 1868.*	
Brown	Brit. bk	371	Forbes & Co	
Kirby	Brit. bk	300	Russell & Co	
Krabt	Dut. sh	632	Wm. Pustau & Co	
MacCallum	Ams. sh	1253	Order	
Proctor	Brit. bk	636	Frazar & Co	
Todd	Brit. bk	606	W. R. Adamson & Co	
Cavanagh	Amr. bk	44	Frazar & Co	Chefoo
Dunn	Brit. bk	452	Westall Brand & Co	
Lund	Prus. bk	509	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Ferigo	Brit. bk	357	Frazar & Co	
Denker	Brm. bk	549	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Croot	Brit. sh	624	Bortraegar & Co	Foochow
Cawse	Brit. b	35	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Bishop	Brit. b	41	Frazar & Co	
Law	Brit. b	28	R. Tilby & Co	
Henderson	Brit. b	45	Order	
Walter	Brit.	5	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
Williams	Amr.	4	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
Watson	Brit.			
Petherick	Brit.	882	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Ingermann	Prus.	393	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
Crosbie	Brit.	613	Shaw, Brothers & Co	London
Aitchison	Brit.	437	Textor & Co	
Armitage	Dan.	304	Frazar & Co	
Schobelo	Brit.		& Co	
Wulff	Ham.		Siemssen, Nolting & Co	
Irlborne	Fren.		Order	
Sheppard	Brit.		Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Stewart	Brit.	45	Dunn & Co	
Stopher	Brit.	22	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Jansen	Dan.	11	Order	
Day	Brit.	21	Marshall & Co	
Tait	Brit.	65	Gibb, Livingston & Co	New York
Jarman	Brit.	1	Russell & Co	
Moore	Brit.	8	W. R. Adamson & Co	

Printed for the proprietor, by W. H. Bell, Wyndham Street, Hongkong

Arrivals.

Apr. 4, COLLEEN BAWN, Brit. bk., 386, Wm. Allen, Bangkok, 5th February, and Cape St. James, 15th March, 9000 piculs Rice.—ORDER.

Apr. 5, DOUGLAS, Brit. str., 615, G. D. Pitman, Shanghai, 2nd April, Silk, and Treasure.—P. & O. Co.

Apr. 5, UNDINE, Brit. str., 386, Toppin, Foochow, 31st April, Amoy, 2nd, and Swatow, 4th, General.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

Apr. 5, SUWONADA, Amer. str., 1802, C. P. Jayne, Shanghai, 2nd April, General.—A. HEARD & Co.

Apr. 5, GESINE BRONS, Prus. bk., 400, Groenwold, Saigon, (C. St. J.) 20th March, 9200 piculs Rice, and 200 piculs Betelnuts.—WM. PUSTAU & Co.

Apr. 5, AGAMEMNON, Brit. str., 1550, Middleton, Liverpool, 17th January, Teneriffe, 29th Feb., Muiritius, 6th March, Penang, 23rd March, and Singapore, 28th, 2000 tons General.—BIRLEY & Co.

Apr. 5, GLENGYLE, Brit. str., 1265, Hooper, Shanghai, 2nd April, General.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

Apr. 5, WARRIOR, Amer. str., 2024, Patterson, New York, 3rd Oct., St. Vincent, 5th November, Cape Town, December 11th, Mniritius, February 28th, and Singapore, 28th March, General.—RUSSELL & Co.

Departures.

Apr. 4, PRATALONGO, for Macao.
Apr. 4, WILLY, for Takao.
Apr. 4, ANNETTE, for Saigon.
Apr. 5, EVEREST, for Saigon.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
APRIL 4TH.
Everest, for Saigon.

Passengers.

Per *Gesine Brons*, from Saigon,—2 Chinese deck.

Per *Suwonada*, str., from Shanghai,—55 Chinese and 1 European 2nd class.

Per *Agamemnon*, str., from Liverpool, &c.—Messrs. Rutman, Angus, and 19 Chinese.

Per *Undine*, str., from East Coast,—From Foochow:—Messrs. Morris and Styles. From Amoy:—Messrs. Pye and Pedder. From Swatow, Dr. Maxwell and 100 Chinese.

Per *Douglas*, str., from Shanghai,—Messrs. Dewers, J. W. Broadbent, O. Bismack, D. Pestonjee and servant, R. H. Boyce, and Wm. F. Hallett, 2nd class, Mr. Rogers and 20 Chinese.

Per *Warrior*, str., from New York, &c.—From Mauritius:—97 Chinese. From Singapore 11 Chinese.

Per *Glengyle*, str., from Shanghai,—Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, and Master Johnson, and European servant, Mr. and Mrs. Perkis, Mr. S. Platt, Mr. A. Brown, Mr. Holder, Miss Holder, and Master Holder, and 50 Chinese.

Reports.

The British steamer *Glengyle*, from Shanghai on the 2nd April, reports having had moderate and light N. winds and cloudy weather throughout.

The British steamer *Undine*, from Foochow March 31st, reports having had thick fogs on the voyage from Foochow to Amoy, and afterwards moderate N.E. breeze. Towed the British clipper ship *Taitsing*, from Foochow out to sea. As the *Undine* was leaving Foochow, the U.S.S. *Ashuelot* passed up to Shanghai. On the same night passed the P. & O. str. *Ganges* bound north. Off Thunder Head saw the P. & O. steamer *Formosa*. Passed the steamer *Eri King*, off Haimun Point.

The Prussian barque *Gesine Brons*, from Saigon March 20th, reports having been five days in getting from Saigon to Cape St. James, from which place had light variable winds excepting one day before arrival, when had stiff E.N.E. winds for a few hours. The Siamese ship *Resolute* left Cape St. James, the same day as the *Gesine Brons*.

The British steamer *Agamemnon*, from Liverpool on the 17th January, reports having had a succession of heavy gales in the English Channel, and afterwards fair weather to Teneriffe. Had moderate weather round the Cape, but experienced a very heavy Cyclone off the Island of Muritius. From thence to Singapore had fair weather and moderate winds on leaving that port. Passed on the 2nd April, the American steamer *Warrior* in the China sea 5 days out from Singapore.

The British steamer *Douglas*, reports having left Shanghai on the 2nd April, at 8.15 A.M. Passed Light ship at noon, and had moderate N.E. winds and fair weather. Spoke the barque Ettrick going into Shanghai. Passed the ship *James Wishart* of Woosung. The S.S. *Glengyle* was to leave Shanghai at noon, same day.

The American steamer *Suwonada*, from Shanghai on the 2nd April, reports that on the 23rd ulto. off Ocksen, at 9.35 P.M., passed French mail steamer on the 4th at 3.40 P.M., 15 miles Eastward of Breaker point, passed the steamer *Eri King*. Experienced light monsoon and variable weather.

The American steamer *Warrior*, from New York October 3rd, reports having had strong weather in the Atlantic, crossing the line in lon. 2 W., on November 16th. Had fine weather to Cape Town arriving on the November 30th. Left Cape Town again on the December 11th had moderate winds, excepting three days fresh S.E. gales. Arrived at Mauritius on the 25th December, and left again on the February 23th. At Mauritius the *Warrior* experienced a Hurricane, while at her anchorage, causing her to go ashore, and requiring two months to repair damages, which, however, were not were a serious character being mostly minor damages. From Mauritius to Singapore had pleasant weather, the steam boat going through the water as if she were on a river, arriving at Singapore on the 18th of March, and leaving there again on the 28th ult., having fine weather and moderate winds up the China sea, excepting the last day when had fresh N.E. breeze.

The British bark *Colleen Bawn*, from Bangkok on the 15th March, reports having had light variable winds coming down the Gulf of Siam with an occasional small, sighting Pulo Obi on the 27th February. On leaving the Gulf of Siam had light airs excepting after leaving Pulo Condor, when had fresh East'ly winds Arrived at Cape St. James on the 10th March, short of provisions, having only three days food left. Left Cape St. James on the 15th March, having light and variable winds to the Parcelles, and from there had variable weather until a five days before arrival, when experienced N.N.E. and Northerly winds until arrival. Spoke on 21st March, off the Bittern Shoals in lat. 12 N., and lon. 109 39 E., the British Clipper-ship *Lahloo*, Hongkong to Saigon. Spoke on the same day, and place the British ship *Undine*, Hongkong to Saigon. The *Undine* was sailing down three miles astern of the *Lahloo*. Saw several other vessels, but unable to distinguish the signals.

Auction Sales To-day.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. Household Furniture, &c.

RAY & Co. Sundry Articles.

Banks.

THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 30th August, 1851.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.
RESERVED FUND, £444,000.

Court of Directors,
Harry George Gordon, Esq., Chairman.
William Scott Binny, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
James Blyth, Esq.
Duncan James Kay, Esq.
J. Binny Key, Esq.
Alexander Mackenzie, Esq.
Lestock Robert Reid, Esq.
James Walker, Esq.
Charles J. F. Stuart, Esq., Chief-Manager.

Bankers.
The Bank of England.
The Union Bank of London.
Agents in Scotland.
National Bank of Scotland.
Commercial Bank of Scotland.
Agent at Edinburgh.
R. Dundas Cay,
23, St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh.
Agents in Ireland.
Provincial Bank of Ireland.
The National Bank.
Head Office,
Threadneedle Street, London, E.C.
Branches and Agencies.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, PONDICHERRY, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, POINT DE GALLE, MAURITIUS, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, SINGAPORE, FOOCHOW, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

The Corporation receive Money on Deposit repayable on Demand, upon which no Interest is allowed. Current accounts are kept with Firms and Individuals, free of Commission.

Money is also received on Fixed Deposit, repayable at Twelve, Six, and Three Months' notice. Rates of interest may be known on application either at the office of the Corporation or by latter addressed to the Manager.

Notice of withdrawal may be given at the time of deposit.

The Corporation discount Bills and Notes payable in Hongkong, having at least two approved names unconnected in general partnership, and they advance upon Bullion and Merchandize, not of a perishable nature, in the custody of the Bank.

Exchange.

The Corporation grant Drafts on the Bank of England payable on demand, on the Union Bank of London at Four or Six Months' sight, and on the Head office at shorter sight.

Circular Notes for the use of Travellers are issued, negotiable in all places of importance throughout the world.

Drafts are granted on the several Branches and Agencies of the Corporation, as above, at the Exchange of the day, and on the proper address being furnished will be forwarded direct to the Payees by the Corporation.

Bills payable in Europe or in any of the above places are purchased or remitted for collection.

Approved Bills payable in San Francisco are also purchased by the Corporation, and drafts granted, at rates of exchange equivalent to those ruling on London.—Bills of Exchange on San Francisco, or the Atlantic Ports, will likewise be remitted for collection, at the option of Constituents.

All cheques or orders to be made payable to "The Oriental Bank Corporation."

Information as to the rules of business may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the Manager.

Office hours 10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

JAMES BERWICK, *Acting Manager.*
249 Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
CAPITAL PAID-UP £750,000.
With power to increase to £1,500,000.
Reserve Fund, £145,902 14s. 8d.
Head Office—No. 65, *Old Broad Street, London, E.C.*

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
George Garden Nicol, Esq.—*Chairman.*
Donald Larnach, Esq.
George May, Esq.
Sir Frederick J. Halliday.
James M. Robertson, Esq.
Ellis James Gilman, Esq.
David Trail Robertson, Esq.—*Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Clarke, Sons, & Rawlins, Coleman St.

AUDITORS.
Messrs. Coleman, Turquand, Youngs & Co., Public Accountants.
J. Smith, Esq., of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., Bombay.
James Joseph Mackenzie, Esq., late of Messrs. Dent & Co., China.

Branches and Agencies.
Bombay.
Calcutta.
Madras.
Ceylon { Colombo. Kandy. Galle.
Singapore.
Penang.
Foochow.
Shanghai.
Yokohama.
Hankow.
Mauritius.
Saigon.
Batavia.

EDINBURGH DEPOSIT AGENCY, 128, George Street.
CHARLES PEARSON, Esq., C.A.—*Agent.*

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Current deposits.—Accounts are kept on which no interest is allowed and no charge made for collecting Bills, Cheques, &c.

Fixed deposits.—Are received viz:—
Repayable at 12 months' ......6 %, per annum.
" at 6 " ......5 %, per annum.

The Bank discounts Local Bills, and Notes payable in Hongkong having at least two approved names unconnected in general partnership, and makes advances on approved Banking Securities.

Exchange.

The Bank issues drafts on its London Office, and on the London Joint Stock Bank at four months' sight, also on its Branches above; and Agents in Scotland, Ireland, Melbourne, Sydney, and Towns in Australia, New Zealand, &c., and grants Circular Notes for the use of travellers negotiable in all Towns of importance throughout the world.

Bills payable in Europe or in any of the above mentioned places are purchased or remitted for collection.

Further information as to the rules of business may be obtained at the office, or on application by letter to the Manager.

Office hours:—10 to 3, Saturday 10 to 1.

WILLIAM JACKSON, *Manager.*
2, Queen's Road, 24th July, 1867.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby intimated to underwriters, owners and masters of sailing vessels bound to or from any of the Ports in China or Japan, that from the 15th of February next the Dutch Paddle Steamer *Kobon Dalem* will be stationed at the South entrance of Banka Straits, close to Lucipara Island, to tow and pilot vessels through the narrows of the Lucipara passage, at a fixed Tariff of—

£25 for ships drawing under 15 feet water.
£40 " above 15 "

It needs hardly to be mentioned that by the facility thus provided, vessels coming from or going to China, will be enabled to avoid the dangers of Gaspar Straits, where so many casualities have occurred in late years.

Masters of Ships desiring to avail of this steamer, are requested to show their ensign on the maintop.

P. LANDBERG & ZOON, *Agents.*
E. OORT, *Master.*
Batavia, January, 1868. [2m 545

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—5,000,000 of Dollars

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—GEORGE J. HELLAND, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—GEORGE F. HEARD, Esq.
W. H. Foster, Jr., Esq. | James B. Taylor, Esq.
Sol. D. Sassoon, Esq. | A. Joost, Esq.
William Lemann, Esq. | James P. Duncanson, Esq.
Julius Menke, Esq.

Managers:—
Hongkong—Victor Kresser, Esq., Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 12 " 5 " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

VICTOR KRESSER, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation, Wardley House, No. 1, Queen's Road.
tf 1062 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1868.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND declared for the year ending on 31st December last, at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum, say $7.50 per paid-up Share of $125, and $1.50 per Share on which $25 have been paid, is payable on and after MONDAY, the 17th instant, at the Offices of the Corporation, Wardley House, *Queen's Road*, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By order of the Court of Directors,
VICTOR KRESSER, *Chief Manager.*
tf 313 Hongkong, 14th February, 1868.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Fee on the transfer of Shares in the Corporation will henceforth be *One Dollar* for each Certificate issued, instead of *Twenty-five Cents* upon each individual Share as formerly.

VICTOR KRESSER, *Chief Manager.*
tf 497 Hongkong, 12th March, 1868.

THE UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA, LIMITED.

SHAREHOLDERS are requested to take Notice that the Fourth Call of Two Hundred Dollars is made in two Instalments of One Hundred Dollars each per share. First of which will fall due on the 15th of March, and the Second on the 30th of April Next, and will be payable at the office of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, *Queen's Road*, Hongkong, where receipts for the payment thereof will be granted by the Manager.

Interest at the rate of Twelve per centum per annum will be charged after the above dates.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. B. ENDICOTT, *Secretary.*
tf 178 Hongkong, 27th January, 1868.

HONGKONG LIGHTERING AND STORAGE COMPANY.

THE above Company are now prepared to LAND or SHIP CARGO in First-class Boats, and to take the entire discharge of ships, by contract. Also, to store Goods in First-class Granite Godowns, at moderate rates.

J. S. HOOK, SON & Co., *Managers.*
tf 2050 Hongkong, 13th December, 1867.

SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

NOTICE.

HOLDERS of Certificates of Shares in the SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, are requested to send them to the Agents of the Company, to be replaced by Receipts representing the amount of the old shares, and the stock dividend added, pending the issue of New Share Certificates.

ROWLEY MILLER, *Secretary and Auditor.*
tf 420 Shanghai, 24th February, 1868.

KELUNG COAL COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to supply Steamers and Vessels with the best FORMOSA COAL at current rates, or to deliver the same under contract at any port in China.

The company having always a large quantity in store, vessels will not be subjected to any unnecessary delay.

DODD & Co., *Agents.*
tf 281 Kelung, 6th January, 1868.

NOTICE.

RENTS AND ACCOUNTS COLLECTED with despatch, and DISTRAINT WARRANTS FOR RENT issued and executed.

SECURITY IF REQUIRED.
THOS. W. BARRINGTON, 53 *Wyndham Street.*
tf 333 Hongkong, 18th February, 1868.

NOTICE.

RENTS and Accounts collected with punctuality and dispatch,
And,
Destraint Warrants for Rent issued and executed.

Security, if required,
H. J. RODRIGUES, 33, *Bridges Street.*
1m 515 Hongkong, 14th March, 1868.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE of the Undersigned has been REMOVED to No. 15, *Praya Central*, opposite Messrs. D. LAPRAIK & Co.'s STEAMER WHARF.

tf 303] CARLOWITZ & Co.

NOTICE.

THE Office of the Agency of P. M. S. S. COMPANY is REMOVED to *Praya West*, next door below HARBOUR MASTER'S Office.

GEO. F. BOWMAN, *Agent.*
tf 2494 Hongkong, 29th October, 1867.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for this Port for the Liverpool Underwriters' Association.

GILMAN & Co.
1m 477 Hongkong, 7th March, 1868.

MR. JOHN CLARK,

ARCHITECT and Civil Engineer. (Member, Institute of Civil Engineers, London, and Fellow, Royal Institute of British Architects) Offices, 3 *Alexandra Terrace*, Hongkong.

3m 572 Hongkong, 24th March, 1868.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

THE above HOTEL is now open, where Families and Gentlemen can find superior accommodation.

Private Rooms for Dinner parties.
Breakfast, from 9 to 10 A.M.
Tiffin, 1 to 2 P.M.
Dinner, 7 P.M.

N.B.—The Public Bar was opened on SATURDAY, the 7th instant.

488 Hongkong, 9th March, 1868.

Auctions.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 6th April, 1868, at Noon,
At No. 3, Pechili Terrace (Elgin Street).—
Sundry HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and EFFECTS, comprising: Dining TABLES and CHAIRS, WARDROBE, SIDEBOARD, FENDER and IRONS, WHATNOTS, LAMPS, Dressing TABLES, ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, GLASS and CROCKERY, CUTLERY and PLATED WARE, &c., &c.
On View from the 2nd Instant.
Also,
1 New Lady's Sedan CHAIR
And,
2 GRIFFINS from the North.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

631 Hongkong, 2nd April, 1868.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

RAY & Co. will sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 6th April, 1868, at Noon,
At their Sales Room,—

An Invoice COPPER, BRASS, and JAPANNED MASTHEAD, ANCHOR, CABIN PORT and STARBOARD, POLICE, POCKET and Stable LANTERNS, Copper PUMPS, &c.
2 Cwt. Copper TACKS, ½ in. ¾ and 1 inch.
5 " Fine Cut Iron TACKS, ½, ¾, ⅞ and 1 inch.
50 Dozen Dinner and Dessert KNIVES.
1 PAINT MILL.
60 Dozen Powder FLASKS.
20 Pieces Fancy TROWSERING.
40 Dozen Woollen HALF-HOSE.
20 " White Linen SHIRTS.
3 Cases English Refined LOAF SUGAR, 6 lbs. loaves.
4 " 10's American TOBACCO.
10 " Assorted SOUPS and MEATS, 2 Tins.
5 Casks BUTTER.
10 Cwt. RED LEAD.
10 " WHITE LEAD.
250 Mille Silver-eyed NEEDLES, No.'s 1 to 6.
2, each 1,200 lbs. and 1,400 lbs. Fairbanks Platform SCALES.
70 Cases BRANDY.
&c., &c., &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

655 Hongkong, 6th April, 1868.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. will sell by Public Auction,
TO-MORROW,
the 7th April, 1868, at Noon,
At their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—
10 Cases Assorted CONFECTIONERY.
10 " ½-SARDINES.
5 " CHEESE.
40 HAMS.
25 Kegs BUTTER.
100 Boxes White SOAP.
15 " CANDLES, slightly damaged.
10 Barrels GREEN PEAS.
15 Half-barrels do.
1 Case Fancy SOAP.
10 Mille No. 7 Lefancheux CARTRIDGES,
10 " 12 do. do.
2,000 lbs. S-F Curtis and Harvey's POWDER, in Tins.
100 Double Barrelled GUNS.
300 CARBINES.
10 Cases MUSKETS.
3 " Gold STONE.
1 Case Black ELASTIC.
30 Catties Gold and Silver THREAD.
45 Cases B.F. Saloon MATCHES, (150).
100 Dozen Linen HANDKERCHIEFS.
200 Pieces CHINTZ.
150 Dozen White Cotton HOSE.
8 Pieces MERINO.
30 Pieces BUNTING.
40 Bolts CANVAS.
50 Drums Hubbacks BOILED OIL.
100 " Assorted PAINTS.
25 Cases Ginger BRANDY.
50 " OLD TOM.
40 " PALE ALE.
40 Casks PORTER, in quarts and pints.
5 Cases GREEN PEAS.
10 Barrels Humburg PORK.
And other GOODS.
Also,
(For account of the concerned,)
A quantity of THEATRICAL COSTUMES, All new.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

658 Hongkong, 6th April, 1868.

BOWRA & Co.

WILL sell by Public Auction, by order and at the Godowns of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., *East Point*, on
WEDNESDAY,
the 8th April, 1868, at Noon,—
(For account of the concerned.)
635 Bales Bengal Raw COTTON. (Unidentified).
And,
98 Bales Bengal Raw COTTON.
(More or less Damaged by Sea Water).
Ex *Merchantman.*

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

647 Hongkong, 4th April, 1868.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

RAY & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on
THURSDAY,
the 9th April, 1868, at Noon,
At No. 4, *West Terrace, Caine Road*,—
Very Handsome HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising: Drawing Room SUITE in Crimson Rep, Damask CURTAINS, Square PIANO, by Steinway, CARPETS, RUGS, White and Gold Dinner SERVICE; Bed Room FURNITURE, including a Mahogany English-made WARDROBE, 7 feet high by 8 feet wide, with Plate Glass Doors, Brass BEDSTEAD, 8 feet by 7 feet, with Spring and Hair MATTRESSES, Marble-Top TABLES, MIRRORS, &c., &c., &c., &c.
And,
An American 4-wheel WAGGONETTE, and Trotting Horse,
Catalogues will be issued.

493 Hongkong, 16th March, 1868.

PROPERTY FOR SALE AT NEW-CHWANG, CHINA.

LOTS No. 2 and No. 3, on the British Concession, lately occupied by Messrs. MAITLAND, BUSH & Co., consisting of a large solid brick built tile-roofed Dwelling House, Outhouses, and Compradore Rooms, and three large Godowns, one of which is tile-roofed. The two lots of GROUND, measuring about 300 feet in depth, and about 550 feet in length, are in one compound, with a river frontage.

Also, 2/3 interest in the remaining unsold lots of the British concession.

The lot of Ground lately occupied by Messrs. SCHOTTLER & Co., at present rented by the Harbour Master, consisting of Dwelling House, Outhouses, Compradore Rooms, Billiard Room, Stabling, and a small brick built Godown, the compound measuring about 8 mow. Present rental, Taels 820 per year.

Also, adjoining the above, a lot of Ground measuring about 4 mow, with a small Dwelling House, now in the occupation of Mr. HARVEY. Present rental, Taels 60—on a 10 years lease, of which 8 years are unexpired.

Also, some 25 mow of unoccupied land, adjoining the two last named properties.

The whole of these properties will be sold at public auction (unless previously disposed of), at Newchwang, on the 15th July next, at 2 o'clock P.M.

For further particulars apply to JAMES E. BUSH, Esq., at Newchwang, or to the undersigned.

OSCAR BOOTH, *Creditors' Assignee,*
Estate MAITLAND, BUSH & Co., *Newchwang.*

Intimations.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON.

NOTICE.

MR. ROBERT WATMORE will assume the duties of Secretary to the UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON on the First of April, 1868.

By order of the Directors,
C. D. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*
tf 598 Hongkong, 26th March, 1868.

NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned until Noon THIS DAY, the 6th April, for painting H.M. Ships *Melville* and *Princess Charlotte*.

Particulars can be obtained at this office.

A. H. PRICE, *Naval Storekeeper.*
5t 594 Naval Yard, 1st April, 1868.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SALE.

THE Hulk *Celestial*, as she now lies at Aberdeen, in good order, well found, and suitable for a floating store or residence.

For particulars apply to
JNO. S. LAPRAIK, *Secretary.*
tf 40 Hongkong, 7th January, 1868.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that the portion of *Robinson Road* which lies between *Castle Road* and *Bonham Road* is CLOSED to the Public from this date, during certain alterations and repairs. By order,

W. WILSON, *Surveyor-General.*
Surveyor-General's Office, Hongkong, 17th December, 1867. [tf 292

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE.—JOHN DENT, FRANCIS CHOMLEY, HENRY WILLIAM DENT, ALEXANDER TURING, and HANS PETER HANSSEN, trading together in copartnership at Victoria, in the Colony of Hongkong, and in the Empire of China, as Merchants, under the style or firm of DENT AND COMPANY, having been adjudged Bankrupts under a Petition for adjudication of Bankruptcy filed in the Supreme Court of Hongkong in Bankruptcy, on the *Twenty-ninth day of June*, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, A PUBLIC SITTING for the said Bankrupts to pass their last examination, and make application for their respective orders of Discharge, will be held before the Honorable JOHN SMALE, Esquire, Chief-Justice of the said Court, at the Supreme Court House, Victoria aforesaid, on the *Seventeenth day of April*, in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at eleven of the Clock in the forenoon precisely.

Mr. FREDERICK SOWLEY HUFFUM, acting Deputy Registrar, is the Official Assignee, and Mr. WILLIAM GASKELL is the Solicitor acting in the Bankruptcy. [16d 628

Hongkong, the 30th day of March A.D. 1868.

NOTICE.

NEITHER Captain nor Agents will be Responsible for any Debts contracted by the crew of the barque *Navarino*.

PETER WITTROG, Captain.
tf 573 Hongkong, 23rd March, 1868.

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL, HONGKONG.

TRUSTEES—
The Colonial-Secretary,
The Honorable W. KESWICK, Esq.,
GEO. HEARD, Esq.
The Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N. Company, (ex officio),
W. STANLEY ADAMS, M.D., *Resident Surgeon,*
MR. YOUNG, *House Surgeon,*
W. PATERSON, Esq., *Hon. Treasurer.*

TERMS OF ADMISSION—
1st Class (Private Room), per day, $3.00
2nd " (2 Beds in an Room) " " $2.00
3rd " (Public Wards) " " $0.75

These charges are inclusive of all Medicines and Attendances, but exclusive of Wines or Articles not in the recognised Dietary Table.

All orders for Admission to Hospital must be countersigned by some responsible Person or Persons resident in the Colony.

(Patients are also admitted on Deposits at the following rates, renewable one day previous to the amount deposited having been expended.
1st Class .... $60.
2nd " .... $40.
3rd " .... $20.)

By order,
W. PATERSON, *Treasurer.*
tf 21 Hongkong, 3rd January, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs leave to present to the Gentry of Hongkong, his profound respects, and, also to notify to them that he has REMOVED to the New Hotel. He therefore solicits the kind patronage of the community, who may under such circumstances have the condescension of honouring him with a call.

Hair Cutting $0.75
Shampooing 0.50
Shaving 0.25
Hair Cutting and Shampooing 1.00

W. P. MOORE.
1m 634 Hongkong, 2nd April, 1868.

THE FRENCH LANGUAGE taught in Six months, and able to Speak it fluently Moderate Terms. Address M. C., *Daily Press* Office.

tf 387 Hongkong, 25th February, 1868.

FRENCH AND SPANISH.

A FRENCH Gentleman, lately arrived in this Colony, is ready to give lessons in the above languages.

For particulars, apply to
R. M. G., *Club Lusitano.*
tf 511 Hongkong, 13th March, 1868.

PORT OF AMOY.

SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, and COMMANDERS are informed that the DOCK COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENTS at the above Port afford every facility for Repairing and Sparring Vessels, Cleaning and Painting Iron Ships, and Repair and Refit of STEAM MACHINERY AND BOILERS.

Their large GRANITE DOCK is 307 feet in length, fitted with a Caisson Gate, and with a Centrifugal steam-pump of great power, ensuring despatch in all states of the tides. At average spring tides this DOCK can receive vessels drawing 16 to 17 feet, and during the Autumn and Winter Months, 18 feet. Their two smaller DOCKS, also built of Granite, can receive vessels drawing 12 to 13 feet.

The Premises comprise a large SMITHY and BOILER SHOP, CARPENTERS and BOAT-BUILDERS' SHOPS. An

ENGINEERS' WORKSHOP, fitted with Lathes and other Tools driven by steam.

AN IRON FOUNDRY for castings up to 5 Tons weight, and a BRASS FOUNDRY.

The different departments are superintended by experienced Europeans, viz.:—ENGINEERS, BLACKSMITHS, and SHIPWRIGHTS.

The Company keep on hand Copper and Metal Sheathing, Spars, Timber, Paints for Iron Vessels, and all material for Dockyard use.

A DRY GODOWN for reception of stores of vessels requiring to discharge them.

Good Quarters for Officers of ships under repair in the DOCK.

tf 2368 Amoy, 16th December, 1867.

Intimations.

POSTPONEMENT.

THE CHARMIOSCOPE.

Owing to an accident happening to the GAS APPARATUS on Saturday Evening, the Proprietor of the Charmioscope is compelled to postpone his first Entertainment until
WEDNESDAY EVENING,
April 8th, 1868,
When the Performance will be given.
659 Hongkong, 6th April, 1868.

LUSITANO THEATRE.

THE CHARMIOSCOPE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 8th, will be presented the Grand Optical and Magical Entertainment, procured at great expense from PROF. PEPPER, of London; consisting of
THE PHANTOM PANTOMIME!
OR, A TRIP TO THE MOON.
In which will appear Male and Female Peasants, Demons, Goblins, Sprites, Insects, &c., &c.
THE FLOATING HEAD!!
An illusion that has puzzled the Savans of BOTH HEMISPHERES.
THE HINDOO BASKET TRICK!!!
A Magical Disappearance,
OR, THE DEAD BROUGHT TO LIFE.
Also, the
GREAT AMERICAN REBELLION.
Illustrated by a series of Mechanical and Dissolving Views, representing BATTLES, SIEGES, BOMBARDMENTS, MARCHES, and a series of Portraits of Celebrated Generals, the Dying Moments of President LINCOLN, and his Funeral Obsequies.
Together with Mining Views in
CALIFORNIA,
BRITISH COLUMBIA,
OREGON, AND WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
and the
WORLD AT A GLANCE.
Consisting of views in
EUROPE, ASIA, AFRICA, and AMERICA.
Also a Gallery of
CLASSIC STATUARY AND PICTURES.
To which will be added a Laughable
COMICAL GALLERY
OF
MECHANICAL ILLUSIONS,
CHROMOTONES
FOUNTAINS, &c., &c.
For Particulars see Programmes.
An Appropriate Descriptive Lecture Every Evening.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Box to hold Six Persons $12
Stalls 2

Tickets to be obtained at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s, the HONGKONG HOTEL SALOON, and at the Theatre.

Doors open at 8 P.M. Performance to commence at 9 o'clock precisely.

660 Hongkong, 6th April, 1868.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

AN Extraordinary General MEETING, of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the offices of the Company on WEDNESDAY, the 8th April next, at 3 P.M., to take into consideration certain proposed changes in the constitution of the Company.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers Hongkong Fire In. Co.
3d 625 Hongkong, 1st April, 1868.

WANTED.

BY a respectable European Female, a situation as attendant on a Lady, or care of Children, proceeding to Europe or America. Address K. B., *Daily Press* Office.

3w 622 Hongkong, 1st April, 1868.

WANTED.—A Situation as Clerk or Bookkeeper, by a European of six years experience in China, and who has also been accustomed to Newspaper Reporting. Address A. B. C., *Daily Press* Office.

604 Hongkong, 30th March, 1868.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

FOR SALE.

Ex "Falcon," and other late arrivals.

BASS'S October Brew ALE, in Hogsheads.
do. do. do. in Kilderkins.
Barclay's PORTER, in Hogsheads.
Bass's ALE in Pints and Quarts.
Guinness's STOUT, in Pints and Quarts.
Hennessy's BRANDY,
PORT and SHERRY WINES.

MACEWEN & Co.
14d 637 Hongkong, 3rd April, 1868.

FOR SALE.

HENNESSY'S BRANDY, in 1 Dozen Cases.
MARTELL'S BRANDY, in 1 Dozen Cases.
DUFF AND GORDON'S Pale SHERRY, in 1 Dozen Cases.
BYASS' Old PORT, in 1 Dozen Cases.
BASS'S PALE, in Quarts. Bottled by Cameron and Saunders.
BASS'S PALE, in Pints. Bottled by Cameron and Saunders.
BARCLAY'S PORTER, in Pints. Bottled by Cameron and Saunders.
&c., &c., &c.

RAY & Co.
645 Hongkong, 4th April, 1868.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY

NOTICE is hereby given, that 3 Shares, Nos. 4, 5, and 6, standing in the name of SMITH, KENNEDY & COMPANY, have been placed in the hands of the Company for sale.

Information as to premiums contributed may be obtained on application at this Office, and Sealed Tenders for the purchase of one or more, marked "Tender for Share No.—," will be received until FRIDAY, the 17th April, 1868.

By order of the Court of Directors,
(Signed) JOHN S. MACKINTOSH, *Secretary.*
18d 611 Shanghai, 24th March, 1868.

MULLER & CLAUSSEN

HAVE just received, ex French Mail, a new Assortment of
READY MADE GOODS,
OF
ANGOLA, TWEED, FLANNEL, &c.
GENTLEMEN'S SILK DRAWERS AND UNDER VESTS.
COTTON AND LISLE THREAD HALF-HOSE.
LONG CLOTH SHIRTS, with Linen fronts.
COLLARS AND NECKTIES.
CHRISTY'S FELT HATS.
SANGSTER'S UMBRELLAS.
CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.
ANGOLAS, MERINOS, ALPACAS, FLANNELS, DRILLS AND VESTINGS, in the piece.

And still continue to sell off the remaining Stock of last Season's
READY MADE CLOTHES,
AT
COST PRICE!!

M. and C. are now prepared to execute all orders connected with this department, with punctuality and dispatch.

A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

MULLER AND CLAUSSEN, *Queen's Road.*
tf 654 Hongkong, 6th April, 1868.

Intimations.

GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

FOR A FEW NIGHTS ONLY.

CONTINUED SUCCESS.

THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, 6TH APRIL.

COMMAND NIGHT.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF MAJOR GENERAL BRUNKER.

SPLENDID PROGRAMME, CHASTE AND ELEGANT.

NEW ACTS, NEW SCENES IN THE ARENA.

Box office open at 11 A.M. till 4 P.M. where Seats can be secured.
Dress Circle $2.00
Second Class $1.00
Private Boxes, 4 Chairs $10.00
656 Hongkong, 6th April, 1868.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE steamship
"UNDINE,"
Capt. Toppin, will leave for the above Ports on WEDNESDAY, next the 8th instant, at 8 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
2d 656 Hongkong, 6th April, 1868.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE steamer
"AGAMEMNON,"
will be dispatched for the above port on THURSDAY, the 9th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BIRLEY & Co.
4d 657 Hongkong, 6th April, 1868.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the General MEETING of Members of the HONGKONG CLUB, adjourned from the 25th March, will be held at the CLUB HOUSE on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of April, at Half-past Five o'clock P.M.

By order
W. J. LOWNDES, *Secretary.*
3d 650 Hongkong, 6th April, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS of SUI-LOONG, piece goods shop, lately No. 408, *Jervois Street*, but burnt down at the late fire, now 199, *Queen's Road*, was conducted by six partners, who have retired from the Business in favour of the undersigned, and their interest in the shop have ceased accordingly. All debts due must be paid by the parties who contracted them. The Business will be carried on under the same style.

HO-CHEONG-KEE.
7d 651 Hongkong, 6th April, 1868.

NOTICE OF TRANSFER.

THE Partners of the TOONG-HOP, No. 63, *Queen's Road East*, were LEONG-YUN-CHEW, LEE-KAH-KIT, LEONG-KAI-FANG, and LEONG-CHUN-MEW, but on the 30th of March, the first three above mentioned retired from the business, and their interest and responsibility ceased from that day. The Business will in future be carried on as hitherto under the style of TOONG-HOP-WO-KEE by the undersigned. The partnership bond held by LEE-WAH-KIT has not been delivered, but if it should be found hereafter it will be considered as null and void.

LEONG-CHUN-MEW.
7d 652 Hongkong, 6th April, 1868.

INTERNATIONAL DISPENSARY.

THE Undersigned having purchased the Business of the QUEEN'S ROAD DISPENSARY, 23, *Wellington Street*, which will for the future be carried on under the name of the INTERNATIONAL DISPENSARY, hope by the strictest attention to business, and a determination to deal only in Drugs, Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries of the best quality, to obtain a fair share of the public patronage.

English, French and German Prescriptions accurately prepared.

Teeth carefully extracted or stopped, and all the minor operations in Surgery skilfully performed.

Photographic Chemicals, Chemical Apparatus and Tests sold. Analysis conducted.

English, American and French Patent Medicines.

Soda Water, Lemonade, Gingerade, Potass, Magnesia and Seltzer Water of a superior kind supplied at reduced prices.

JOHN THOMPSON & Co.
Dispensing and Analytical Chemists.
INTERNATIONAL DISPENSARY,
No. 23, Wellington Street.
Nearly opposite the R. C. Cathedral.
tf 661 Hongkong, 6th April 1868.

PORTRAITS.

MR. J. THOMSON is prepared to take PORTRAITS, VIEWS, and other PHOTOGRAPHS.—Rooms, Commercial Bank Buildings, *Queen's Road.*

tf 536 Hongkong, 18th March, 1868.

Notices to Consignees.

BRITISH SHIP *FALCON*, FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that all Cargo impeding the vessel's discharge will be landed and delivered at the wharves of the respective Consignees, by Messrs. HOOK, SONS & Co.

Goods not taken delivery of on the wharves, will be stored in the Godown of Messrs. DENT & Co., all at ship's expense, but at Consignees' risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co., *Agents.*
7d 644 Hongkong, 4th April, 1868.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per M. I. steamer *Imperatrice* are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take delivery of their Goods before the 7th instant, or they will be landed and stored at their risk and expense.

C. BERTRAND, *Principal Agent.*
4d 646 Hongkong, 4th April, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE Undermentioned packages are lying unclaimed in the P. & O. Godown, and will be delivered on presentation of the Bills of Lading duly endorsed.

J. H. Smith, 1 Case Books, from England.
Mr. Palmer, 1 Case Musical Instruments, from England.
M I in diamond, 1 Case Uniforms, from England.
AS in square, 1 Case Cheese, from England.
FC in triangle, J 1 Case Hosiery, from England.
Messrs. Loney & Co., 1 Case Books, from England.
W. MacMahon, Esq., 1 Parcel Stuffed Birds, from Singapore.
TOC in square, 1 Parcel Samples, from Singapore.

W. MACAULAY, *Superintendent.*
P. & O. S. N. Co.,
Hongkong, 3rd March, 1868. [tf 436

THE following cases have been landed and stored at the risk and expense of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery.

Ex "Tigre," 5th December, 1867.
.... 1 Basket Feathers.
Ex "Donnai" 7th January, 1868.
BT/B 531 .... 1 Case Paper.

C. BERTRAND, *Principal Agent.*
tf 481 Hongkong, 27th March, 1868.

Docks.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.—$750,000. IN 1,500 SHARES, OF $500 EACH.

THE COMPANY'S DOCKS, at ABERDEEN and WHAMPOA, are in full working order, and the attention of Shipowners, and Agents is respectfully solicited to the advantages which these Establishments offer for the Docking and Repairing of Vessels.

The following description of the Premises is submitted for the information of the Public—

ABERDEEN DOCKS.
DOCK No. 1.
Built of GRANITE.
Length 330 feet.
Breadth 80 „
Depth of water at Spring Tides 18½ „
Do. Neap Tides 16 „

NEW DOCK, No. 2.
Built of GRANITE.
Length 400 feet.
Breadth 90 „
Depth of water at Spring Tides 24½ „
Do. Neap Tides 21½ „
This Dock is now under course of construction.

WHAMPOA DOCKS.
DOCK A.
Built of GRANITE
Length 550 feet.
Breadth 80 „
Depth of water at Spring Tides 16½ a 17 „
Do. Neap Tides 13½ a 15 „
This can be used either as one or two Docks.

DOCK B.
Built of GRANITE.
Length 310 feet.
Breadth 60 „
Depth of water at Spring Tides 18 „
Do. Neap Tides 15 „
The above are the largest Docks in China, and they are fitted with every appliance in the way of Caissons, powerful Steam Pumps, &c., to ensure safety and despatch in work.

DOCK C.
Built of GRANITE.
Length 260 feet.
Depth of water at Spring Tides 14 „
Do. Neap Tides 11 „
Fitted with Caissons and Steam Pumps.

DOCK D.
Length 164 feet.
Depth of water at Spring Tides 26.6 „
Do. Neap Tides 9.6 „

DOCK E.
Length 120 feet.
Depth of water at Spring Tides 11 „
Do. Neap Tides 8 „
D. and E. are Mud Docks available for small vessels, at very low rates.

WORKSHOPS.
The Workshops on the Premises, both at Aberdeen and Whampoa, possess every appliance necessary for the Repairs of Ships or Steam Machinery. The Engineers' Shops are supplied with Lathes, Planing, Screwing, Cutting, Punching Machines, &c., &c.,—capable of executing work on the largest scale and driven by Steam. The Shipwright's and Blacksmith's shops are equally well supplied with plant, and the work is entirely carried under the Supervision of experienced Europeans.

Powerful Lifting Shears stand on a Jetty, alongside which vessels can lie in 24 feet water, and take in or out boilers, masts, &c.

BOILERMAKER'S DEPARTMENT.
The Company in addition to executing Repairs are prepared to tender for supplying new Boilers to Steam-ships, for constructing which they have great facilities.

FOUNDRY.
Iron and Brass Castings, either for Ships or general purposes, are executed with the utmost despatch.

STORES.
The Company's Stores will (when required) supply at moderate rates all the necessaries for Shipwork, such as Paint, Copper, Canvas, &c.

STEAM TUG.
The Company's powerful Steam TUG *Fame*, (110 Horse-power nominal) is always in readiness to Tow sailing vessels from Hongkong to the Dock *free of charge*, and will take them back or to Sea at reduced Rates.

For further particulars apply at the Offices of the Company, *d'Aguilar Street*, Hongkong.

JOHN S. LAPRAIK, *Secretary*.

N.B.—The Consignees or Master of any Vessel seeing reason to complain of the work done in the Docks, or in any way respecting the Dock arrangements, should address the Secretary on the subject,—when their complaints will receive the immediate attention of the Directors of the Company.

tf 2295 Hongkong, 13th October, 1866.

UNION DOCK COMPANY OF HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA, LIMITED.

THE Company respectfully beg to call the attention of Ship Owners, Agents and Masters, to their Establishments at HONGKONG and WHAMPOA, which offer every facility for the DOCKING and REPAIR of vessels of all classes.

Their Docks in Whampoa, which comprise Four, have been in successful operation for the last Twelve Years, and are now in good Working Condition.

The Docks are pumped out by a Steam Pump in Five hours and are capable of taking in Vessels drawing 15½ feet at Spring Tides.

The WORKSHOPS comprise the different Departments of the Shipwright, Blacksmith, Boiler Maker, and Foundry—possessing all the necessary appliances for the Repairs of Ships, Steamers, and Steam Machinery.

The STORES in the different Departments consist of the best Materials, which can be supplied to Vessels on the most reasonable Terms.

A JETTY, with a powerful Lifting Shears, alongside of which Vessels can lie and take out Masts, Boilers, &c.

A STEAM TUG always in readiness to Tow Vessels to the Docks, free of charge, and will tow them back to anchorage or to sea at Reduced Rates.

All Works carried on under the superintendence of experienced Europeans.

For further particulars apply at the Company's Office, Peddar's Wharf, Praya, Hongkong.

J. B. ENDICOTT, *Secretary*.

N.B.—The Consignees or Masters of any Vessel seeing reason to complain of the Work done in the Docks, or in any way respecting the Dock Arrangements, should address the Secretary on the subject—when their complaints will receive the immediate attention of the Directors of the Company.

350 Hongkong, 21st March, 1865.

DANE'S ISLAND DOCKS, WHAMPOA.
CONDUCTED BY
COW & Co.

ONE DOCK, 240 feet long, can take in Vessels drawing 14 feet, at Spring Tides.

One Dock, 180 feet long, can take in Vessels drawing 11 feet at Spring Tides.

There are Houses at both Docks for the accommodation of Captains and Crews of Vessels.

All kinds of Ship and Blacksmith's Workdone.

The Large Dock pumped out by an Engine.

The Proprietors beg to notify the Merchants, Ship Owners, and Captains, that their charges for Docking are lower than any in China.

No Commission charged upon any Metal or Stores supplied by the Ship.

Apply to
JOHN BIACH & Co., *Hongkong*; or to
ALEXR. MORRISON, *Manager, Whampoa*.

tf Hongkong, 4th September, 1863.

FOOCHOW GRANITE FLOORED DOCK.

THE above DOCK has been in full working order for the last eighteen months, length 300 feet, width at bottom 40 feet, depth of water on the Sill, Springs average 17 feet, Neaps 14 feet.

The Dock in ordinary tides runs dry to the Blocks, and is pumped out by steam. The charges are as follows: The day of entrance, and two following days, One Mexican Dollar per on register will be charged; beyond that period each day 10 cents per register ton.

LABOR,—European Foreman per day $5.00
Canton „ „ 1.25
Canton Carpenter „ „ .75
Foochow „ „ .45

For further particulars as to the price of Coppering, &c., &c., &c., apply to
T. D. T. TILLINGHAST, Esq., Messrs. DE SILVER & Co., Hongkong.
ROBERT ADAMS, Esq., Messrs. NICHOLSON & BOYD, Shanghai.
Or to the Undersigned.

In connection with the above is the powerful Twin Screw Tug *Wosung*. Vessels requiring the service of this Tug, either from Matson (where a splendid anchorage will be found during the S. W. Monsoon) or from the White Dogs, can obtain them at moderate rates, on application to

JOHN C. SKEY, *Manager*,
Pagoda Anchorage, River Min.

No percentage charged upon the labor, but a charge of 10 per cent will be made on all materials supplied otherwise than by the Dock.

The Chronicle and Directory for 1868.
NOW READY.

THE Edition for 1868 is now ready for Delivery.
Agents for Shanghai and the Out-ports.—Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
At the Daily Press Office.

NOW READY.
THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT.
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrappers ... $2.00
Neatly Bound ... $2.50
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

MR. W. H. BELL will in future collect all subscriptions to the *Daily Press* and *Overland Trade Report*, all BUSINESS relating thereto having been transferred to him.
A. P. SINNETT.
Daily Press Office, 13th March, 1868.

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Saturday morning at 10.05, and the last messengers left the office at 10.30.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, APRIL 6TH, 1868.

In the last set of Shanghai papers,—as we have already said,—there appeared a certain memorial about the opium trade addressed by a private individual, whose name was not published, to SIR RICHARD MACDONNELL. The enormous length of the document, which would occupy perhaps seven columns of this journal, disinclines us to republish it here more especially as it is very full of sound and fury, and does not signify much. The main point involved is one which can be discussed equally well without reference to the text of this formidable communication, the magnitude of which, indeed, must tend to defeat the object sought. We suspect the people who have read the paper through, are very few in number, and these will consist chiefly of persons predisposed to agree with the views expressed. For the purpose of influencing the wicked world at large, it would have been better to adopt a more incisive style of attack. The tract writers of our beloved country have one great merit at all events. They comprehend the importance of brevity in a moral discourse, and aim at startling the attention if possible by some explosive sentence in large letters at the beginning of their address. If the author of this present counterblast,—this counter-monsoon,—against opium, had asked his readers in tones of thunder at the outset, "What are you selling?" had immediately replied "Poison, misery, and crime!" and had proceeded to deal with his subject in a sharp sensational style, he would have been read at any rate. As it is, the awful warning is so much diluted that it can hardly have much effect.

We do not assert for a moment that if the Old Resident had let off any number of literary crackers, he would have been any nearer proving his case than he is at present. That case rests on representations which any one who lives in China and has the use of his eyes, must see for himself to be absurdly exaggerated. The anti-opium writers, like certain temperance writers, seem to become monomaniacs, and go about the world seeing nothing but one of its evils and imagining that this overspreads the whole surface of society. In spite of the quantity of opium which goes into consumption, it is only necessary to walk about the streets of Canton, or any other Chinese city, we presume, to see that the victims of excessive opium smoking are rarer here than the victims of drunkenness at home. The proposal, however, to prohibit absolutely the sale, manufacture, or importation into England of alcoholic drinks does not need discussion. The denial of opium to the Chinese nation by force of law, would be, in one way more, but in another even less, justifiable than the denial of spirits to the British people at large. It is true that opium is a smaller gratification than drinking. It is open to remark, indeed, that the theory may arise simply out of our ignorance of the mysterious delights arising from the opium pipe. But we may grant, for the purpose of the present argument, what the anti-opium people allege, that opium is a mere indulgence, and spirits a partial necessity. It would be rather fun to set a thoroughbred teetotaller upon an anti-opium man, who might expound this view, but we, in looking at the question, may stand apart from both prejudices. Admitting, then, that opium is a mere indulgence, it remains obviously one which does not so frequently produce disastrous effects as indulgence in drinking. In prohibiting the use of opium altogether (supposing that to be possible, which of course it is not), an enormous number of persons would be deprived of an innocent gratification, for the sake of saving, against their will, a few weak-minded voluptuaries, who, for that matter,—inasmuch as all forbidden fruit may be obtained by those who will pay for it,—would probably be the very persons, after all, who would go on smoking opium, in spite of the prohibition. Therein lies the theoretical absurdity advanced by those in favour of forcibly putting an end to the opium trade. The practical absurdity is this, that the use of opium is supposed to produce the frightful effects described when men are represented as giving up their whole life to the indulgence, abandoning their work and selling their wives and children to raise more supplies for the pipe. The weakness of character in any deplorable wretch who should do these things for the gratification of any personal appetite, would be the secret of his degradation, and if he did not take to opium, he would take to something else. To talk as if all the working classes of China were ready to sacrifice all their hopes in life, their families, and friends for the sake of a pleasant sensation about the head, and were only to be saved by being kept in ignorance of the fact that pleasant sensations about the head are procurable from the use of an opium pipe, is a nonsensical calumny, that only has to be plainly stated in order to be exposed.

Moralists who are not practical men of the world, very often fall into this mistake of imagining that it is the duty of Governments to make people good by law, and deliver them from evil by keeping temptation out of their way. Governments have no duty of this sort to perform in reality, and all attempts to carry out such a theory lead to signal failures. The virtues of men and women who are virtuous through sheer ignorance, are very little worth having, and infallibly lead to a feeble insipidity of character, which makes such people a prey to the first accident or temptation by which they are assailed. Any attempt to debilitate the morals of a nation by treating it like a child, would be shameful if it were comprehended by its authors, and is equally unwise and futile whether it be comprehended or not. Human creatures are not put into a world of ease and purity to exist, like exotics in a hot-house, without effort or care. They have to stand the "rain, or hail, or fire, or snow," and there is no government which can build glass houses round them, to protect them always from stormy weather. They will suffer a bad chance if mistaken kindness keeps them protected for a while till they are enervated and unable to endure the open air, only to break down at last, as some time or other it infallibly must, leaving them perhaps to face by themselves some ordeal inseparable from the conditions of their life; not seriously dangerous if those conditions had been fairly kept from the beginning, but fatal to them when weakened and unnerved.

The exhibition of the Charmioscope, was unavoidably postponed on Saturday evening, on account of a serious accident to the Machinery necessary for its production. Some of the important pipes we believe had become corroded from the action of the salt air, and were not discovered to be imperfect until the last moment. The accident will be repaired by Wednesday, when the first Exhibition is announced.

The performance at the Circus on Saturday evening was for the benefit of Mr. Herbert Meers on which occasion this very clever artist quite out-stripped any of his former feats, either on the trapeze or as a rider. In addition to the usual manner of doing the flying trapeze with a single bar, Mr. Meers went through the performance with quite as much ease with only a pair of handles to catch at, tumbling on his way from one perch to the other through a pair of hoops, a feat quite ahead of anything we ever remember to have seen before. As a rider this same artist went through all the evolutions generally performed, with the aid of a broad saddle, bare backed, tumbling in the air and alighting on his horse with perfect ease. The Masters Ducrow deserve great praise for their very daring performance on the double trapeze, which was introduced for the first time on Saturday evening. This evening a grand performance is advertised, under the patronage of General Brunker, when a number of novelties will be introduced.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE MEETING.—Some sentences in our report of the Chamber of Commerce meeting imperfectly reflect the words made use of. One of the speakers, Mr. Rowett, is represented to have said:—"A great many who had never thought of gambling before, did it now; and a great many who before would never have gone into the back slums, now had no scruples in not only going there, but in being seen there, by others." What he really did say, was that, "very many who never gambled before, do so now; and great numbers of those who would not have gone into the low slums where illicit gambling was formerly carried on, do not now hesitate to go openly to the licensed gambling houses, to spend their own or other people's money, as the case might be." Mr. Rowett made no reference to Heligoland, as he was represented to have done by a mistake in our report.

Sudden Death.

On Friday evening last, at about 8 o'clock, Sergeant Rickmers found the body of a Chinaman in the Queen's-road, which he took to the Government Civil Hospital, where it was found that life had been extinct about two hours. On Saturday the body was examined by Dr. Murray, who stated that deceased had died from natural causes. In consequence of this opinion the coroner sent an order for the interment of the body, without calling an inquest, it not being deemed necessary after the opinion expressed by Dr. Murray.

Police Intelligence, April 4th.

BEFORE E. W. GOODLAKE, Esq.

ASSAULTING THE POLICE.

The mate of the *Marie Thérèse* was charged with assaulting European constable No. 182, who was placed on board to preserve order. This seems to be a most unfortunate vessel. Scarcely a week passes but there is some police case furnished by the people of the ship.

The constable stated that on the 1st instant he was on duty on board the *Marie Thérèse*, when a bumboat woman came on board to sell opium. He asked her if she had a license. He had some of the opium in his hand, when the mate rushed up and snatched it from him, at the same time pushing him and telling him he had nothing to do with the matter. The defendant ordered him off the poop, saying it was the place for the captain and not for the like of him. He was no better than any coolie. The defendant also informed him that in his (defendant's) opinion, he was not so good as a "sodger."

Defendant denied the charge altogether, putting his hand on his heart and bowing to His Worship in true French style.

A lukong belonging to the Water Police corroborated the European constable's statement, so Mr. Goodlake fined the defendant $30, which was immediately paid.

ANOTHER LOT OF GAMBLERS.

Inspector Daly and a body of constables succeeded in capturing a body of nineteen gamblers at Tsat-see-moey. Certainly a more ragged and disreputable lot of Chinamen could hardly be got together. Mr. Douglas, of the gaol, was sworn, to see if he could recognise any of the prisoners, and, unfortunately for them, he knew three of them; one having been branded and deported on two occasions.

Inspector Daly said a few days back it was reported to him that a boat had been attacked at Tsat-see-moey by eight men, who, however, had run away on the women in the boat calling for assistance. There were as many as twenty men on the shore at the time of the attack, who also ran away on an alarm being given. One of the women in the boat was severely injured by a gunshot wound, and is at present in Hospital. Knowing that there was a nest of thieves at Tsat-see-moey, witness, accompanied by Sergeant O'Brien, went down there on the 3rd inst., and found the whole of the prisoners gambling in a stone-cutter's house. (Cash, dice, and the usual instruments produced.) The men did not make any resistance,—they came rather too quickly for that. He remembered the tenth prisoner as having been tried at the Supreme Court for entering an old man's house in the daytime, stealing $30, and afterwards tying the old man firmly with cords and placing him at low-water mark on the sea-shore. On this charge, however, he was acquitted, but the inspector afterwards heard that it was the same man who had committed a murder on the Sowkewan-road. He had been looking for the man for some time. In reply to His Worship, he said that he considered the whole of the nineteen prisoners dangerous to the peace and good order of the colony.

Sergeant O'Brien corroborated Inspector Daly's evidence in all details. The only evidence that could be produced against the prisoners, implicating them in the attack on the boat, of which mention is made in Inspector Daly's evidence, was that in the boat there were found some torches which corresponded with some that were found in the house where the prisoners were found gambling.

Mr. Goodlake said he should fine the first prisoner, who was the owner of the house, $50, and, in addition, six months' imprisonment. The other prisoners would be fined $50, or, in default, six months' imprisonment, with hard labour. At the expiration of the term of imprisonment, all the prisoners are to find two securities of $50 each for their good conduct for a further six months.

THE COUNTERFEITING CASE.

The five men concerned in this case, who were remanded from the 1st instant, were again brought up to-day. The only evidence that could be brought against them was that of Sergeant Tanfer and a Chinese woman residing in the house.

Sergeant Tanfer gave evidence to the effect that he entered the house and found two of the prisoners over one of the boxes in court. He and he arrested them. They described themselves as silversmiths. One fact very much against them was that since they had come to live in the house in Market-street, they had papered the room in which the coining operations were doubtless carried on, on the inside, to prevent persons from looking through the chinks. The woman who lived in the house could not, or rather would not say anything at all about the matter, for one of the prisoners had been heard to say that he would stab her if she did inform against them. A great deal of time and trouble was expended in endeavouring to get something out of the woman, but she was determined, and would acknowledge to nothing. However, she said she knew the two men were silversmiths, and she had heard the noise of metals clinking when they were in the room.

Mr. May said he would discharge the three prisoners who were not seen, or did not seem to have any connection with the coining instruments, but as for the other two, he would like to know a little more about them. He would remand them for a week, in order to give Sergeant Tanfer an opportunity of making further enquiries.

Lord Derby.

(From the "Times.")

Very alarming accounts were received yesterday from Knowsley concerning the health of Lord Derby. His friends and the public may hope that his life will be prolonged, but we fear there can be no doubt that his long and distinguished political career has now closed. It would at present be premature to speculate on the changes which Lord Derby's removal from political life must produce. We prefer, at such a time, to remind the public of the merits of the able and brilliant Statesman whose services they are about to lose, and to pay a fitting tribute to his past life. Lord Derby may have been the subject of exaggerated enthusiasm from the party he led in his later years, and the injudicious parade of his name on all occasions by his supporters has in some cases subjected him to acrimonious attacks. But if there has seemed to be a lack of vigour in his policy—if in his statesmanship he has displayed something of the amateur, this has by no means lessened the favour with which he has been regarded, for such a bearing in public matters finds a ready sympathy with a large part of the educated class, who are far from being keen politicians, and who have a strong dislike for the zeal somewhat tinctured with bitterness which distinguishes more earnest statesmen. With hosts of friends and with the most enviable social qualities, ensured by his station and wealth of personal respect, and the head of a party which, however often it be outargued or outvoted, must always, from the nature of things, comprise the great body of those who fill the highest social position, Lord Derby possessed all that is most agreeable in political life. If his name has not been linked to many great legislative measures, he has been, at any rate, a great party leader and a successful administrator. To inspire a large section of the political world with unbounded confidence, to choose from among its cleverest men competent colleagues, and to perform with distinction the multifarious duties of Government requiring inconsiderable ability, and this work Lord Derby performed with a success and an apparent ease which are given to few public men. He was aided undoubtedly by rank and fortune, but it must be remembered that these, if they give men opportunities, often stifle their energies. A wealthy Peer has all the apparatus for achieving greatness, yet how often is he crushed under it into sloth and mediocrity!

Lord Derby has, indeed, been all through life an energetic man. He was one who could never have lived an idle life. If he had been born a poor man, he would either have distinguished himself in some profession or made a fortune by bold commercial ventures. His destiny made him the eldest son of a wealthy Peer, and he entered into political life with a feeling of real enjoyment. His hereditary connexion was with the Whigs, and with them he entered office as Chief Secretary for Ireland in 1830, and bore a chief part in events of that stormy time. The Reform Bill of 1832, as we have been lately reminded, was largely indebted to his fervid advocacy. Unlike most of our chief statesmen, he has not filled many offices. He was Secretary of State for the Colonies in 1833-4, and again, when he took office under Sir Robert Peel, from 1841 to 1845. As he had left the Whigs, so he left the liberalizing colleagues of Sir Robert Peel, and did not resume office until he came into power as the acknowledged chief of the Tory party in 1852. The progress of many of our politicians is from Tory to Liberal or, at least, Liberal Conservative principles. The political doctrines which are, or used to be, inculcated at the Universities often influence a man's mind till late in life, and he yields slowly, and perhaps unwillingly, to the teaching of experience, to what he finds to be the will of the nation and the necessity of the time. This type of character is too common to need example. The House of Commons abounds with those who are Conservatives by sympathy and Liberals by conviction. But the Lord Stanley of thirty years since passed through the reverse change as mature manhood succeeded youth. From the time he left the Whigs he gradually drew nearer to staunch Conservative principles. In 1852, in 1858, in 1866 he came into office with the same tenets and the same language. During the past year a rent has been made in Conservative tradition; there has been what some call an apostasy, others a surrender, others a piece of far-sighted statesmanship others an act of political heroism, but one which all admit to be a departure from the doctrines maintained, and apparently believed by the Conservative party. But no one will suspect that Lord Derby was a leader in this secession. He was, on the contrary, one of the "educated," and in common with his party profited by the lessons which a more versatile instructor communicated. Indeed, the temper of Lord Derby's mind and all his tastes led him in his later life to the unimpassioned and fastidious view of thing which is one of the cause of Toryism. He never shared the fashionable enthusiasms of the times; he, perhaps, did not put any fervent faith in the powers of legislation to make much real change in the condition of the labouring class. He, of course, did not like Democracy, though he may have been too easy and bold to fear it. Yet he was too experienced a Minister not to know when and how to yield. The old King of Hanover explained his success in dealing with the Revolution of 1848 by the fact that he had been for so many years a member of the British Parliament. Lord Derby had a still more complete education, for he sat for years in the House of Commons, and knew as well as any Radical member, perhaps better, what was the prevailing sentiment in that assembly.

It is, however, not as a statesman principally that Lord Derby received the admiration of his contemporaries. He was a vigorous, incisive, and ready orator, and in his best days was remarkable for a choice of words and a refinement of expression which are seldom found in this age of careless conversational speeching. He could overwhelm or demolish an opponent in a manner which completely combined the two essentials of pain to the victim and pleasure to the listeners. It was as a brilliant speaker, as the "Rupert of debate," ready to cross swords with the most redoubtable antagonists, and seldom coming worsted out of the fray, that he will be chiefly remembered. This power may not make a man a great statesman, but it makes him a great Parliamentary leader, and to it Lord Derby owned that he early gained a high political position, that he was three times Prime Minister, that he was obeyed by a party more implicitly than any Minister of our time, and that he relinquished power only when his health had completely failed.

LORD DERBY has been also a literary man of no mean pretensions. It is no small credit to him that when approaching his seventieth year he made an excellent translation of the Iliad to relieve the tedium of a sick bed. Such a fact is among the curiosities of literature, and deserves especially to be recorded of one who had been engaged in political warfare throughout his career. If every one would pay as much attention in his active life to some study of his predilection, we should have more really eminent men and fewer complaints of the inutility of this or that branch of learning. Lord Derby was not only a classical scholar, but read and wrote well more than one modern language; in short, if he had never mingled in politics at all, he would have been entitled to distinction as an eminently accomplished man. Added to these qualities, he had others which are even more popular among the mass of Englishmen. He was fond of horses and the amusements in which horses are concerned, and for this and similar reasons would have been locally popular if he had never become nationally celebrated. He has, indeed, been one of the most distinguished men of our time, worthy of the wide fame which he has added to his high station, and of the affection with which he has been regarded by the Sovereign and by the great body of English society.

Lord Russell on the State of Ireland.

(From the Times.)

This pamphlet is partly in the nature of a commentary on current events, with suggestions for the settlement of present difficulties, and partly a retrospect of former passages in Irish history. It opens with a reference to the late Fenian disturbances, concerning which Lord Russell insists upon an observation which he made during the short Session of last year in the House of Lords. What is wanted is a forcible administration of the laws, and a vigorous use of the weapons already in our hands. When the the outbreaks first occurred the arms of the guardians of order seemed to be benumbed. But a report given in *The Times* of an examination of the Fenian prisoners, describing the additional precautions taken by the police, gave evidence of a "notable improvement" in this respect. If half as much care had been taken in Manchester, Kelly, it is probable, would not have escaped, Brett would not have been shot, three men would not have been executed. "Such laxity is much to be lamented." These are Lord Russell's preliminary statements. It will be remembered that Lord Derby answered the objection that want of due care had been shown in Manchester, contending that it had never been usual in this country to place a strong guard over police vans and that down to the time of the rescue of Kelly nothing had occurred to lead the authorities to deviate from their every-day course.

From this subject Lord Russell turns aside to recall other plots and conspiracies which have happened in his time—the plot to blow up the Tower of London, and the Cato-street conspiracy in 1820; but no one thought of condemning the English people for these acts. So, now, exaggerated fears and national animosities should be dismissed from our minds, complaints ought to be duly weighed, facts patiently considered, and Irish representatives like Mr. Chichester Fortescue listened to. Lord Russell quotes some observations of the Recorder of Birmingham, which were made in this spirit, and adds to them the remark, "I wish the Ministers of State who have lately spoken in public had uttered sentiments equally forbearing and equally fair towards the Queen's Irish subjects." Then follows a review of the "political history of Ireland, from the 12th to the 18th century," which is comprised within the space of two pages and a half. Past errors in legislation are afterwards pointed out, beginning at about 1760, when there "began that contest for the occupation of land which in the reign of Henry VIII. had begun to afflict England." In England trade flourished, but in Ireland trade and the growth of manufactures "were nipped in the bud by the jealousy of England." There was no Poor Law, and from 1766 to 1820 "the creation of fagot freeholds augmented greatly the struggle for small patches of land, from which alone the means of living were to be obtained." Hence the murders and other crimes recorded by Sir George C. Lewis. The remedies have been due partly to Divine Providence, partly to human exertions. Lord Russell proceeds:—

"Famine and emigration have accomplished a task beyond the reach of legislation or Governments; and Providence has justly afflicted us by the spectacle of the results of the entire dependence on potato cultivation, and by the old fires of disaffection which have been lighted in the hearts of Irishmen, and are now burning with such fierceness on the banks of the Hudson and the Potomac."

At last a Poor Law Bill for Ireland was introduced by Lord Melbourne's Government and ultimately carried. Afterwards there came another useful measure, the law for the commutation of tithes, since which the tithe war has ceased. The Encumbered Estates Acts have led to the removal of many Irish grievances. There is less need of eviction now than before, and the "middleman having in a great measure disappeared, the landlord receives a better rent, while the tenant is less pinched by the landlord's demands." Besides all this, improving tenants are more common; even absentee landlords "visit Ireland frequently, and there is a secure refuge in a workhouse" for the pauper. Lord Russell then illustrates by statistics the decrease of crime since these remedial measures were applied, the number of persons who received relief under the Poor Law, and the improvement in the rate of wages.

In approaching the land question Lord Russell observes that we are met by theorists, some of whom suggest fixity of tenure, which means the transfer of land from the owner to the tenant. "Yes," the pamphlet continues, "this cannot be done with any regard to the rights of property, or the interest of the whole country." The question of the tenure of land is one chiefly of prevailing customs and of habit. In England the principal tenants, generally speaking, do not hold leases by their own choice, and yet they are ready to vote with their landlords. "There is very little actual compulsion in the case," says Lord Russell, "and I doubt whether the introduction of the ballot would make much practical difference." In Scotland, the author maintains, at the risk of being suspected of political heresy, that the restriction of the franchise in counties to a limited number of landowners from 1688 to 1831 tended to promote agriculture. "The tenant having no vote, the landlord's sole object was to obtain a good rent, and have his land improved." In Ireland the political franchises were too far extended. This portion of the pamphlet appears to be a digression, and the author returns suddenly to the strict question as between landlord and tenant. To divide the country into small independent holdings would be, he maintains, a retrograde step. But the State should see that three general rules are obeyed:—

"First, that property should have its rights and perform its duties; second, that the tenants of landowners should live in comfort and security; third, that a produce should be obtained from the land representing fair, if not very skilful, cultivation. These conditions are the result of good government, and its proof. Looking to the state of Ireland, it is impossible to say that those conditions are performed."

Lord Russell avows that he knows of no better remedy for this complicated difficulty than that to be found in Mr. Chichester Fortescue's Bill. In cases of arbitrary eviction, the tenant is entitled to compensation for his improvements. Gentlemen of the Dublin Bar might act as arbitrators to fix the amount, holding special circuit courts for the purpose. No scheme violating the rights of property ought to be adopted, and "even a plan which, without violating the rights of property, proceeds on the supposition that Irish tenants are what they are not, and that they will do what they will not do, ought to be rejected." From this Lord Russell proceeds to make a further review of the condition of Ireland for a century past.

In 1760 the Duke of Bedford gave his support to a measure which would have been nearly equivalent to the Act of Toleration in England. The Irish Privy Council rejected it. Other liberal measures met a similar fate, until O'Connell appeared in 1828 and the Roman Catholic Relief Bill was as much his work "as the Repeal of the Corn Laws was Mr. Cobden's, and the Reform Bill of 1867 was Mr. Bright's." The conflict upon the Appropriation Clause is here discussed by the author, and his own resolution with reference to Irish policy (April 15, 1839) is quoted. Lord Melbourne changed Sir Robert Peel's cry of "Protestant ascendancy" to "Justice for Ireland," and this led to a total change in the spirit of the Irish Administration. As to the Irish Church, the author wholly condemns it, and cites many quotations from other writers to prove its unsuitability to the state of things in which it is placed. "The marvellous change in the condition of Scotland in modern times" was effected by the sacrifice of the Episcopal Church". The Protestant Established Church in Ireland is the main grievance of which the people have to complain. What, then, are the remedies? First, Lord Russell renounces his own plan of 1835. The Appropriation Clause would be of no service now. The adoption of a purely voluntary system in Ireland would prove, the author believes, a misfortune to the country; and he goes on to say:—

"I, therefore come to the conclusion that the endowment of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland, the endowment of the Presbyterian Church, and the reduction of the Protestant Episcopal Church to one-eighth of the present Church revenues of Ireland would be just and salutary."

Lord Russell does not believe that much is to be hoped from the progress of the "Reformation" in Ireland. He dwells upon the vicissitudes through which the Roman Church has passed in safety, and declares that it ought to be granted equal arms. The Roman Catholic bishops may prefer their grievance to a grant from the Imperial treasury, but—

"Our only resource is to maintain the supremacy of Parliament as the great lay tribunal, '*L'Etat est Laic*,' as M. Guizot once said of France. The Queen's title must be upheld, her courts of justice must not be subject to appeal to Scotch Presbyteries, or Pan-Anglican Synods, or Roman tribunals."

Lord Russell does not find fault with the present system of education in Ireland. The Queen, in a passage in her journal, commends it, as she saw it practised in Dublin, and wishes a similar system were adopted everywhere; and Lord Russell says, "I have only to add to this sentiment a fervent Amen."

Lastly, the author points out that in order to extinguish Irish grievances a tide of public opinion in favour of generous measures is needed, and "a man or men fit to take the lead." It may be said that public opinion in England only yields to fear. But among instances of the same kind Lord Russell remarks the the great Tory party did not embrace household suffrage "until the railings in Hyde Park had been levelled to the ground, and sundry meetings had taken place, more remarkable for their numbers and their physical force than for argument or for eloquence." As regards the man needed for the crisis, the author refers us to Mr. Gladstone. "The University of Oxford, overflowing with bigotry, might reject him; but I feel persuaded the great county of Lancaster would never fail him." The plan of operations for dealing with the Irish Church is then described. "Two steps only are required; one a resolution of the House of Commons affirming the equality of the Churches, the other an address to the Crown praying for measures to give effect to that resolution. Her Majesty's Ministers could not refuse to obey this command. Mr. Disraeli has already advocated the principle involved, and, as he has publicly declared that he will not allow the Liberal party to have the monopoly of liberal measures, and he has educated his party, "we may expect that so easy a lesson as that of ecclesiastical equality in Ireland, the *pons asinorum* of political geometry, must have been mastered by all the more intelligent of his pupils." Lord Stanley asks for another year. "No! let us say decidedly, No! We cannot, therefore, accept the Bristol stone offered us by Lord Stanley as a real diamond." There must be a real union of the two nations, not a repeal of the union. The Liberals in this matter are like the pioneers of the Abyssinian Expedition—they clear the way:—

"We are fated to show the way of Reform to Tory Ministers. So it has been with Catholic Emancipation; with the Corn Laws; with the Reform Act of 1867. For 15 years we preached in vain that the admission of the working classes to the franchise was required by the state of society, and that it would strengthen the Constitution."

But Sir Robert Napier thanked the engineers for their aid, whereas, says the author, "Those for whom we cleared away the obstacles find a pleasure in heaping abuse and foul language upon Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Bright, and the rest of the Liberals, who have been the pioneers of Reform." With an apology for any inaccuracies in his letter (of which we have here merely sought to give an abstract, unalloyed by any opinions of our own), Lord Russell concludes thus:—

"The English have the most perseverance, the Scotch the most sense, the Irish the most generosity. But all these nations, speaking one language, living in two islands closely connected, governed by a mixed race of Norman, Saxon, and Celt, are destined to form, as they have formed through dangers, convulsions, and disasters, a community—or, if you will, an empire, distinguished by its high spirit, its freedom, and its civilization. Let us only add Hibernia Pacata to our victories of peace, and the future may exceed the past."

Mexican Life.

(*The Court of Mexico*, by the Countess Paula Kollonitz.)

The whole life of a Mexican bears the impress of *dolce far niente*. He never hastens busily through the streets; his time is never taken up. They rise early; the ladies go in their thick veils to church, the gentlemen begin their morning ride. After the walk upon the Almeda they go home; they generally take a bath; everyone goes home; and there are good and cleanly well-arranged public baths in all the streets of the city, as well as bathing-rooms in all the private dwellings. One often sees the Mexican women walking up and down the terraces of the houses to dry their long hair, which falls down like a mantle over their shoulders, and reaches almost to their feet. This daily washing of the hair has one disadvantage—that it has a bad effect upon its fine texture and equality of tint. The tails, as thick as one's arm, and originally black, which adorn the little heads of the Mexicans, assume at last a reddish hue. Time is dawdled away over the completion of the toilet; if there are children in the house their games are superintended, but they are as gentle and quiet as their parents. I never saw such well-brought-up children anywhere as in Mexico; no noise, no strife is perceptible. The little beings are extremely delicate. It is frightful how many children perish, even in the richest families, where they might have every luxury. And it is no wonder, when one considers the way in which they are brought up. The women are generally very weak, and there is nothing in their way of life to strengthen and invigorate them. They marry at fourteen or fifteen years of age, they are richly blest with children; it is not uncommon for one mother to have fifteen or eighteen; the children come very weak into the world, are usually nursed by their extremely delicate mothers, and even from their tenderest age are treated like dolls. Early in the morn, when the sun had just risen, and had in nowise dispersed the coldness of the night, which is very considerable, especially in the shade, I have seen the tiniest creatures smartly dressed and carried with bare neck and arms to the Almeda. They are entirely confided to young Indian girls, and even in the richest houses it is not the custom to give them over to the care of experienced women. In their earliest youth they are taken by their mother to drive in the Paseo, at six o'clock, when I, for my part, was never able to dispense with a cloak, on account of the cool atmosphere of sunset; the little things sit half naked at the open carriage-windows, and then and there the irrational love of the parents thoughtlessly and unconsciously sacrifices the health of the children to vanity. As they grow up, they go to school for several hours of the day. I visited one establishment, and spoke to the superintendent, a French nun, who conducted the education of the girls with the help of several companions of the same order. She assured me she had never seen such quiet, obedient, well-disposed children as here; "*Chez nous ce sont de petits diables, mais ici ce sont de petits anges*," said she. But even at this early age they want the candour and thoughtless freedom of childhood. Their intelligence is very early awakened, and is often quite surprising for children of two and three years old; it quickly reaches a certain point, but after that remains in a state of stagnation. "A douze ans, ils n'avancent plus," said the nun—a fine, active woman, masculine in manner, and of a warm, sympathetic heart. At eight or ten years old the poor children sit at the opera till midnight, struggling against sleep, their little heads adorned with artificial flowers. Many die very young; those who do not, especially the females, lead a hothouse life. Between twelve and one o'clock a luncheon is eaten, which chiefly consists of national dishes. "Tortillas" and "frijoles" take a prominent place at the tables of rich and poor. The first are pastry, made of ground maize, in the shape of a thin disk, as large as a plate, white and tasteless. Among the lower orders this takes the place of bread; they use it, too, slightly rolled up, instead of spoons. "Frijoles" are little black beans, which thrive particularly well in the neighbourhood of Vera Cruz; when they have been cooked for a long time they take the colour of chocolate, and make a very good and tasty food. A ragout of turkey (*guajolote*), prepared with chilis, a kind of pepper, and tomatoes, or apples of paradise, is a favourite dish. Mixed with maize-flour, wrapped up in maize-leaves, and steamed, it makes the best national dish—the tamales. On the whole, the cookery of Mexico is not very enticing to European palates and stomachs. Lard is used in great quantities in all the dishes, even in the sweet ones. A good soup is almost an unknown thing. Coffee, which grows here of the best kind, is so badly prepared that it is almost impossible to drink it. Chocolate, highly spiced with cinnamon, is, on the contrary, very good, and much drunk. The afternoon hours are spent in receiving and returning visits. I never saw any book in the hand of a lady, except her prayer-book, nor any work. They write letters, for the most part, with an unpractised hand. Their ignorance is complete: they have not the smallest idea of geography and history. Europe to them consists of Spain, from whence they sprang; Rome, where the Pope rules; and Paris, from whence came their clothes. They have no conception of other countries or other nations, and they could not comprehend that French was not our native tongue. They have themselves but very faint notions of this language, but have made a little progress in it since the invasion of the French. In many houses there is no regular midday meal; a little chocolate or some one dish is prepared; they lead a very moderate life. Wine or beer is rarely drunk, but there is no want of pulque at the tables of the rich. When guests are invited there is no end to the number of dishes. In families where regular meal-times are observed, places are always laid for more than the members of the house, as some relation or friend is sure to drop in, who partakes of the meal uninvited, and is received at it with the greatest good will. After the hour at the Paseo they drive to the theatre, if there happens to be an opera. They usually remain there *en famille*, and joined by a few confidential friends, they play cards, enjoy music, or chatter. The ladies take great delight in music, and have great talent for it; they play very well on the piano, and have harmonious voices. When the young people assemble together they dance, and these informal enjoyments are called "Tertulias." The Mexicans delight in the family circle, and the relation between parents and children and brothers and sisters are very tender. There is one curious habit nearly universal in Mexico. A girl after her marriage does not follow her husband to his home, but he very often becomes a member of his wife's family. In this way a large circle is formed around the elders; daughters, sons in law, grandchildren, brothers, and sisters-in-law, and cousins of all sorts, inhabit a house too small for their numbers, live upon the generosity of the head of the family, and pay him great respect. They seldom leave this family circle, or only do so to enter a similar one; their ideas remain very confined, and their interests turn almost exclusively upon their domestic concerns. In one point, however, we are very apt to do Mexican wives a great wrong—that is, in respect to their morality. Indeed, the bulwark of relations by which a young wife is surrounded acts to a great extent as a protection to her; but, independently of that, I found them nearly always retiring, and rigid even to prudishness when strangers were inclined to be presumptuous. Their marriages are really domestic and happy; married people are always seen together; and the husband lavishes gifts on his wife, which is considered a special mark of attachment.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

The Rebels in the North.

The latest news of the rebels near Pekin, is contained in a letter from Tientsin, of the 22d March, which is published in the *North China Herald*, and is as follows:—

On the evening of the 14th March, the Yamun reported that the rebels were at Heenheen, 320 le from Tientsin, and that they had been driven there after several severe actions with Ting-paou-chin. The Chinese merchants, however, mention the rebels as being nearer, at Jin-kew-heen, 240 le from Tientsin. On the 17th March I had a long conversation with a Chinese merchant, who had arrived from Hokeenfoo the previous day. He had been staying with a mandarin on the staff of Ting-paou-chin. He reports that Li-hung-chan, the generalissimo (Kinglue Tachin) in the north, and, I think, known to your southern readers as "Li-foo-tai," was expected from the south part of Chihle, at Hokenfoo, on the 14th March, with the bulk of the forces under his immediate command; after which it was supposed the rebels would be attacked on all sides without many days' delay; that the Emperor had directed Ting-paou-chin, (Governor of Shantung,) to proceed to Tiehow, a border city of Shantung, to prevent the rebels going into Shantung; that the rebels, on the day he left Hokeenfoo, were completely surrounded by Imperial forces; that almost daily fighting was going on; that what with want of food and daily losses by fighting, the rebels could not hold out against the Imperialists many days longer. This man numbered Li-hung-chang's army (the forces under his flag) at over 100,000 fighting men. He says that Tso-tsung-tang has a very large force under his direct command, all placed on the frontiers of Shansi. He placed the chief rebel force at Po-ye and Se-heen and said they numbered 60,000 men. These places are about 260 *le* from Tientsin. Having been living amongst the Imperialists with the chief of the Commissariat for nearly six weeks, this man was strongly tinged with Imperialist views of the rebels.

On the 21st March, I saw an Imperial edict dated 13th March. It stated "that despatches had been received from Kwanwan Governor General of Chihle, Ting-paou-chin, Governor of Shantung, Tsoi-sung-tang, Governor General of Shensi and Kansuh, and Li-hung-chang Governor General of Hookwong," all in command of large armies in the province of Chihle, acting against the rebels or supposed to be doing so,—to the effect that, from the 3rd March to the 11th March, fighting had been going between the Imperialist forces and the Nienfei rebels at Heen-heen, Shinchow, Tung-yan-tow, Keehow, Po-ye-heen, Anping-heen, and Yaou-yang, from which latter place on the evening of the 11th March the rebels had gone off in a northerly direction. (I may mention that all these districts lie about the centre of Chihle province); that hundreds, and on some "occasions, thousands had been slaughtered and on one occasion several hundred prisoners had been captured; that thousands of mules and horses had been captured besides large quantities of arms." Considering the failure of last year's crops, I am quite puzzled to know how the rebels find food to exist upon in the districts in which they had been cantoned for over six or seven weeks, as we might reasonably think the food which existed there previous to their appearance must have been long ago eaten up. I imagine they must have the routes open to Honan province, and got supplies from that direction. The rebels still continue to hold their ground in the centre of the province; but whether it is with their own free will they remain there, or whether they are hemmed in by imperial forces, I cannot state with certainty. As far as I can find out, the direct route from Tientsin to Shanse is still occupied by rebels, and the Shanse traders cannot travel direct to this from Thayuenfoo. I have heard it stated that the rebels only wait the appearance here, and en route for Peking of the imperial rice, brought here by the Shanghai and Ningpo junks, to move on Tientsin and Peking, where they expect to get food to live on from the rice in question. I am however of impression that the present rebel force is not strong enough to break through the Imperial armies stationed north of them; and hence that they will not be able to get to the rice. For some time past I have heard nothing of the Hway Kway (Mahomedan) rebels in Shense, and which we were led to suppose would press on Shanse in the spring, while the Nienfei were occupying the attention of the Imperial forces in Chihli.

We understand that His Excellency Sir Rutherford Alcock has requested Admiral Keppel to send an additional gunboat to Tientsin as speedily as possible. We are led to expect that the French, Russian, and American naval commanders-in-chief will also send gunboats here immediately, with the view of giving protection to and watching over their respective national interests at this port. The only vessel of war at present at Tientsin protecting the lives of foreign residents and their properties, and in position for keeping open the communication, is H.B.M. gunboat *Dove*, Lieut. Dunlop. Her Britannic Majesty can with just reason expect that other foreign Governments will contribute their quota of naval protection to the residents at Tientsin, by each stationing a small vessel of war in the port while Tientsin may be attacked and occupied by rebels.

Mr. Dick, Commissioner of Customs at Tientsin during the last twenty months, left this port two days back in the steamer *Fusiyama* for Foochow, to which port he had been appointed Commissioner of Customs. While Mr. Dick was in charge of the Customs at this port, he did much to simplify and facilitate the transaction of business. He left this port respected by every one, and carried away with him their best wishes. He is a man of whom the Customs service have reason to be proud. The steamer *Manchu*, Captain Clark, is the only merchant steamer in port, and she leaves here at 10 A.M., to-morrow.

Shanghai.

Piracy continues to crop up occasionally about the mouth of the Yangtze. A Chinese Lugger bound hence to Ningpo was attacked, on Friday last, by two Cantonese and one Taysan pirate boat, close to the Ruggeds. Fortunately there was a breeze at the time, and the Lugger was enabled to run away. There are five Chinese gun-boats in port lying idle;

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The following despatch has been received by the Foreign Consuls from the Taotai, in reference to the pursuit of sparrows by enthusiastic sportsmen, even into the private gardens of native residents in the city:—

The Taotai has been informed that of late foreigners have been shooting within the city walls, and some wounded birds having accidentally dropped into private courtyards, the foreigners have gone rummaging about in search. The shooting being a common occurrence there is no call to put a stop to it; but as foreigners and natives do not understand each other's languages, mutual misunderstandings are sure to arise on such occasions, which may lead to blows, one party being anxious to get their game, the other to oppose the invasion of their privacy. The seclusion of the female portion of the family being so very strictly guarded in China from the intrusion of strangers, these foreigners may receive serious wounds in their attempts to penetrate. The Taotai feels considerable anxiety on this score, and his object in bringing the matter to the Consul's notice is to beg his good offices in dissuading foreigners from trying to recover game that may fall into private Courts, as likely to bring about disturbances.

While the *Ed King* was getting under weigh on the 28th ult. she ran into the barque *Alcyone*, carrying away the latter's mizzen-mast and main-yard, and staving in her port quarter. The mate, who was sleeping at the time in his berth, narrowly escaped being struck. The *Alcyone* has only just repaired the damages she sustained in a collision with the *Lady Lace* a short time since.

An inquiry has been held into the circumstances under which the *White Adder* got on shore a few weeks ago. The pilot, Hicks, was convicted of want of proficiency, and suspended for four months.

The wreck of the *Mary Francis* has been sold for Tls. 240, and the cargo for Tls 80. We doubt whether purchasers will find much of the latter remaining.

JAPAN.

Yokohama papers contain little additional news. Stotsbashi's submission is confirmed; and the occupation of Yeddo by the Mikado's troops is spoken of as proximate. Eleven men are said to have been executed as having been concerned in the murder of the French sailors at Sakkai; and H. I. M.'s Minister has asked $25,000 further compensation.

The Amateur Theatrical Society.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

DEAR SIR,—In your issue of this date I observe a letter signed by a number of Gentlemen, subscribers to the Theatrical Fund, and purporting to have been addressed to the committee of the Hongkong Amateur Theatrical Society. On behalf of the said committee I beg to state that no such communication has been received, but as it is just possible that your columns may have been selected as the medium for conveying the ideas of the gentlemen signing the letter to those forming the committee, I beg to offer through the same channel a few remarks in reply.

In the first place, the Committee cannot for a moment entertain the right of subscribers to interfere in any way whatever with the disposal of the surplus funds of the Society. In the terms of the subscription list circulated at the commencement of the season, the members of the community were invited to subscribe for a series of five performances, proposed to be given by the gentlemen who had formed themselves into an Amateur Corps, the subscription for admission to which performances was fixed at a certain rate, so that the contract between the said corps and the subscribers is most clearly defined, and so soon as the said five performances have been given, the subscribers cannot have any right to regulate the expenditure of surplus funds. In the present instance four performances have been given, and the fifth, and last, is in rehearsal, for the estimated cost of which full provision has been made. Consequently the committee consider themselves perfectly justified in expending whatever surplus they have on hand in such manner as they may determine. Even had a doubt existed in the minds of the members of the committee as to their right to spend the money otherwise than Theatrical purposes, the Subscribers would have been entitled to no consideration whatever, inasmuch as the five subscription performances will absorb the sum subscribed. The surplus on hand, being wholly derived from the sale of tickets to the public, to the proceeds of which we presume no subscriber can have even a visionary claim.

With reference to the custom of former years to which allusion is made, the present committee, and indeed the present corps of Amateurs, are so entirely new to the Theatrical world of the colony that they can boast of no experience further back than the last season (1866-67), but even allowing the custom, it is surely in the province of the committee to determine whether any, and what proportion of a surplus shall be carried forward. So far as the experience of last season goes we are of opinion that it can scarcely be recorded as a precedent; at the commencement of this season the present committee were certainly not furnished with any accounts, vouchers, or memoranda as to the financial position of the society of last year. The properties left at the theatre consisted of the veriest rubbish, though in large quantities not one of the expensive dresses bought for last year's performances being among them, and the scenes having been disposed of to liquidate outstanding claims on the society. Subsequently a sum of some $30 was presented to the present treasurer, and received by him, but certainly not as accepting the treasurership of the late fund, nor as accepting for the committee any responsibilities incurred during last year.

Since writing the above, the manuscript of the letter under reply has been delivered and the committee have further to acknowledge receipt of letters from most of the Gentlemen whose names are appended to the protest expressing regret that it should have been inserted in the paper, and stating that it was done without their consent, and contrary to their wishes, inasmuch as they considered it to be simply an expression of opinion with reference to the expenditure of the funds of the society, in no way intended to convey any censure on the committee, and which, moreover, should have been forwarded in a thoroughly private manner.

In answering a letter put before the public in the terms and spirit of the publication to which I am replying it is not to be expected that the committee will explain their intentions as regards the disposal of the funds on hand, and to those Gentlemen who have thought proper to court the unenviable notoriety they have brought on themselves by publishing a letter bearing some 20 or 40 signatures obtained under the idea that it was a communication of a private character, and without even evincing the common courtesy of forwarding a copy to the gentleman to whom it was addressed, we would simply observe that we must decline to hold any correspondence or communication with them leaving it to the public whose criticism they have invited to form an opinion whether their conduct has been either manly or gentlemanly.

To those who addressed the letter to the Committee in the spirit of good fellowship and friendliness, indicated by the assurances we have received, we would say that the question as to whether or not it would be in better taste, in the face of the objections they put forward, to liquidate the cost of the ball by another method, will be carefully considered by us in a like spirit of good feeling, and with that gentlemanly consideration for the ideas and opinions of our fellow colonists, which we are always anxious to manifest in the discharge of the duties we have undertaken.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,
H. HARRINGTON NELSON,
For the Committee of the Hongkong Amateur Theatrical Society.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1868.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Hongkong, Saturday Evening.

A limited amount of business has been doing to-day in Opium at the following rates:—New Patna $860 to $862½, and Benares at $653½ to $655. Malwa is dull at $680 to 685. Third sales New Patna, quoted, $852½ to $855.

Business has been very dull in the other departments of trade, and without any noticeable change. The prospects now are for a very dull and quiet market for two or three weeks to come, as the custom of visiting the graves of ancestors in reality begins this week, and generally lasts for a fortnight at least. The only sales of piece goods reported to-day includes 1000 pieces 7lb. T-Cloth at $2.40, and 20 bales 38/42 Cotton Yarn at $142. Raw Cotton appears to be in rather better demand the last few days, and a fair quantity has been moved off to-day, amounting to 775 bales Bombay at $17.00 to $18.75, and 230 bales Bengal at $15 to $16. The share market is very quiet. New Bank are in some inquiry at 2½ premium, but there are as yet no sellers under 3; old are quiet at 15 premium. There are large sellers of Hotel at 25 discount, and buyers of Union Dock at the same figures. China Traders are in demand at $140 premium. There are sellers of Steamboat at par, and of Whampoa Dock at 15 and 17 premium for old and new respectively.

SALES ON APRIL 4TH, 1868.
As reported by Chinese.

Cotton Yarn, No. 28-32, 30 bales, at $137.00, by Smith, Archer & Co. to Local merchant.
Cotton Yarn, No. 38-42, 20 bales, at $142.00, by Smith, Archer & Co. to Chun-cheong-tye.
Cotton, 100 bales, at $17.05, by Camajee & Co. to Chuen-shing.
Cotton, 100 bales, at $18.75, by D. C. Tata & Co. to Chuen-shing.
Cotton, 100 bales, at $17.25, by Camajee & Co. to Chuen-shing.
Cotton, 100 bales, at $18.75, by Parsee merchant to Chuen-shing.
Cotton, 157 bales, at $17.00, by E. D. Sassoon & Co. to Yuet-wo-loong.
Brown Sugar, 500 bags, at $3.03, by Wo-lee-yue to Shanghai merchant.
White Shirtings, 300 pieces, 20 yards, at $3.10, by Wo-lee-yue to Local merchant.
Yellow Wax, 4 piculs, at $85.00, by Wing-cheong-shun to Shanghai merchant.
Siam Rice, 1500 piculs, at $1.70, by Wing-cheong-shun by retail.
Flour, (50 lbs.) 600 sacks, at $1.82, by Chun-cheong-wing to Canton merchant.
White Nutmegs, 200 piculs, at $3.22, by Yuen-foong-hong to Toong-koon merchant.
Green Peas, 200 piculs, at $2.63, by Hop-hing to Sang-cheong.
Siam Yellow Wax, 1 box, $80.00, by Chee-hing-loong to Canton merchant.

MACAO HOTEL, PRAYA GRANDE, No. 1
WM. GARDNER.
Late proprietor of the "Hamburg Tavern," *Queen's Road West, Hongkong*,
BEGS to inform his Friends and the Public, both of Hongkong and Macao, that he will open by the 1st of April next, the
MACAO HOTEL.
No. 1. PRAYA GRANDE, MACAO.
A Bath-house has been erected for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen.
By strict attention to Business, and the Comfort of Visitors, he trusts to merit a Share of their Patronage.
N.B.—Accommodation for Private Families can be had on the most reasonable terms.
WM. GARDNER, *Proprietor.*
3m 534 Macao, 24th March, 1868.

THE MEMBERS of the late HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS are hereby requested to return without delay to the Undersigned the RIFLES they have been allowed to retain pending sanction for their purchase, the same not having been allowed.
H. COHEN.
tf 631 Hongkong, 14th March, 1867.

BARNARD, WILSON & Co.
SHIP CHANDLERS AND GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,
SHIPWRIGHTS, ENGINEERS, AND BLACKSMITHS,
MANILA.
Carpenters' and Blacksmiths' work done on more moderate terms than in China.
Every convenience for heaving down and coppering.
tf 1376 Manila, June 4th, 1867. [J21

JAPAN TIMES OVERLAND MAIL AND PACIFIC MAIL EXTRA.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., having been appointed Agents for the two above-named Newspapers, are prepared to receive orders and subscriptions for the same.
The price of the *Overland Mail*, is $12 per Annum; of the *Pacific Mail Extra*, $3 per Annum, to subscribers to the *Overland Mail*, and $5 to non-subscribers. Subscriptions are in all cases payable in advance, and no charge is made for postage.
tf 2810 Hongkong, 4th December, 1867.

BRIGHT CHARCOAL IRON WIRE,
STAR BRAND.
TO BE HAD ONLY OF
HEINTZMANN AND ROCHUSSEN,
23, *Abchurch Lane,*
1y 2974 LONDON. [Dec 23

TO HOUSEKEEPERS & SHIP MASTERS.
PATERSON & HANDLEY,
House and Ship Plumbers, Copper and Zinc Workers, and Gas Fitters.
16, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST, AND Acheong's Yard, Praya West.
tf 2255 Hongkong, 1st October, 1867.

CUSTOMS' NOTIFICATION.
KEELUNG HARBOUR (FORMOSA).

BY order of H. E. the Superintendent of Customs, notice is hereby given to shipmasters, that two BEACONS have been erected at the port of Keelung, to facilitate making the entrance of that harbour.

1.—The Beacon on Image Point is a wooden Tower-shaped structure, forty feet high, and painted *White*.

2.—The other Beacon is erected on the extreme west end of Bush or Tony Fonesan Island, and consists of a round cage, mounted on a single spar, forty feet high, and painted *Black*.

These Beacons may be seen in the hazy weather peculiar to northern Formosa, about two miles off.

H. KOPSCH.
Acting Commissioner of Customs.
Office of Customs, Tamsui, 11th March, 1868. [3w 589

"STAG" HOTEL.
SITUATE IN QUEEN'S ROAD.
PERSONS and FAMILIES requiring Superior Hotel Accommodation will find it at the above Establishment.
EDMUND R. HOLMES, *Proprietor.*
tf 2910 Hongkong, 16th December, 1867.

DENTISTRY.
DR. H. H. WINN, a Graduate of one of the Oldest DENTAL COLLEGES in the United States, begs to announce to the Public of Hongkong that he has OPENED an OFFICE here, and will be happy to see all Persons desirous of his services. Dr. WINN has spent over a year and-a-half in Japan, and is desirous of establishing himself here for the Winter Months, returning to Yokohama during the Summer Months of each year.
Office over Mrs. BONNETT'S Store, Up-stairs, entrance on *Wyndham Street.*
H. H. WINN, D.D.S.
tf 2658 Hongkong, 19th November, 1867.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned has the pleasure to offer to the GENTRY of this Colony an ORCHESTRA BAND, for BALLS, THEATRE, CIRCUS, &c., and will be happy to attend to any orders, either verbally or in writing, on shore, or on board of any of the Vessels in this harbour.
All orders sent to the following addresses will be punctually attended to:—House Nos. 1 and 2, *Tank Lane Terrace*; care of Mr. L. VOLKMAN, House No. 13, *Hollywood Road*; care of Mr. JOSE GUEDES, JUNR., at Messrs. LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.; or to the care of Mr. A. RIBEIRO, at the "*Daily Press*" Office.
L. M. LOBO.
tf 2364 Hongkong, 14th October, 1867.

"STAG" HOTEL.
Queen's Road.
EDMUND R. HOLMES, PROPRIETOR.
ON SALE, just landed, ex *Red Riding Hood*, BASS' BEER in Pints and Quarts.
BARCLAY'S PORTER in Pints and Quarts, Bottled by CAMERON & SANDERS.
BASS' BEER in Kilderkins.
BASS' BEER in Hogsheads.
BARCLAY'S PORTER in Hogsheads.
BOOTH'S OLD TOM.
Prime YORK HAMS.
EDMUND R. HOLMES, *Importer.*
"Stag" Hotel Stores.
tf 2911 Hongkong, 16th December, 1867.

WILLIAM HOBSON & Co.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
SHIP BROKERS, AND AUCTIONEERS,
Osaca and Hiogo, Japan.
tf 90 14th January, 1868.

For Sale.

SAYLE & Co.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE.
DRAPERS, SILK-MERCERS OUTFITTERS, AND LACEMEN,
Have now some special novelties in
WHITE MUSLIN JACKETS,
FRILLED SKIRTS,
LAPPETS, TIES, CAMBRIC SETS,
AND
LACE GOODS.
A large selection of
FRENCH PRINTED MUSLINS AND CAMBRICS.
The Silk and Dress Departments comprise a variety of
GLACES, POULTS, POPLINS,
FOULARDS, AND FANCY STUFFS,
which in quality and style are unsurpassed in the East.
The Evening Department is replete with the richest
GAUZE-DE-CHAMBREYS,
GRENADINES,
TARLETAN AND BROCHE ROBES,
PEPLUM SHAWLS
AND
OPERA CLOAKS.
LADIES' AND JUVENILE UNDER-CLOTHING,
CORSETS, CRINOLINES,
CHILDREN'S BRAIDED ROBES AND PELISSES.
The MILLINERY and DRESSMAKING ROOMS, being under the management of Two EXPERIENCED West End Assistants, every advantage is afforded of combining the NEWEST DESIGNS with EXPERIENCE and TASTE.
tf 261 Hongkong, 8th February, 1868.

SAYLE & Co.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE.
Have just received a choice Assortment of
MILLINERY.
Ex Mail Steamer.
The leading Fashions in trimmed
BONNETS AND HATS,
from Paris and London.
A Select Stock of
FRENCH FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.
Every size in
WHITE AND COLORED KID GLOVES,
in their usual well-known makes.
tf 262 Hongkong, 8th February, 1868.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy, Navy Boiled, Long Flax, Crown } CANVAS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

FOR SALE.
CHAMPAGNE, ADOLPHE COLLIN'S and L. JAUNAY & Co.'s Association Viticale.
CLARET, Real CHATEAU MARGAUX.
Do. HAUT BAGES.
Do. L. ESPAREE DUROC.
BRANDY, HENNESSY'S and MARTEL'S, in 1 dozen Cases.
BEER and PORTER, in Bottle.
BUTTER, (PLATT'S) in Kegs.
Also,
A quantity of IRON COLUMNS, Yellow METAL, 20/28 ozs., with NAILS. Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 2893 Hongkong, 18th December, 1867.

FOR SALE.
MUNTZ'S YELLOW METAL, 20/28 ozs., and NAILS. Apply to
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1408 Hongkong, 15th June, 1867.

FOR SALE.
Ex P. M. S. S. *China.*
GENUINE HAVANA CIGARS, in boxes of 50 each,
HENRY CLAY, FLOR FINA,
FLOR DE MATA Y GARCIA
Regalia de la Reyna.
At very moderate prices.
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 362 Hongkong, 22nd February, 1868.

FOR SALE.
SUPERIOR MANILA CIGARS: No. 2.
do. CHEROOTS, No. 2.
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 363 Hongkong, 22nd February, 1868.

FOR SALE.
A SMALL Printing and Lithographic PRESS, with all requisites and fittings, COPPER DYE for Programmes, &c. &c.
Very complete and useful, and will be sold cheap.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 135 Hongkong, 20th January, 1868.

FOR SALE.
100 Barrels PRIME PORK. 100 Barrels MESS BEEF. Apply to
SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
tf 59 Hongkong, 10th December, 1867.

FOR SALE.
THE desirable PROPERTY on *Queen's Road*, lately occupied by Messrs. SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
For particulars, apply to
SMITH, ARCHER & Co.
tf 2932 Hongkong, 10th December, 1867.

HOSTETTER, SMITH AND DEAN.
IMPORTERS OF
DRUGS, CHEMICALS,
ACIDS, DYE STUFFS,
PROPRIETARY MEDICINES,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, PERFUMERY,
Etc., Etc. Etc.
Pacific Depot for
HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS,
SAN FRANCISCO,
California.
3m 100 San Francisco, 4th December, 1867.

GEORGE F. SILVESTER,
SEEDSMAN,
Importer and Dealer in all kinds of
VEGETABLE, FLOWER, FIELD, FRUIT
AND
TREE SEEDS.
Garden Tools, Plants, Trees, &c.,
No. 317, WASHINGTON STREET,
Between Battery and Front,
SAN FRANCISCO,
California.
3m 102 San Francisco, 4th December, 1867.

ROOFING AND SHEATHING FELT.
CONSTANTLY on hand for Sale by the Undersigned.
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 193 Hongkong, 29th January, 1868.

AT THE BAZAAR EUROPEAN.
A. ULLMAN begs to invite his Friends and the Public to inspect his new Stock of Drapery, Haberdashery, Hosiery, Jewellery and Fancy Goods, &c., arrived by last mail, which will be disposed of at very moderate prices, viz:—
Cotton Linen and Woollen Shirts.
Ready-made Clothing.
Felt Hats (assorted Shapes and Colors.)
Table Covers.
Towelling.
Men's Socks.
Rugs.
Umbrellas.
French and English Boots.
Perfumery.
Opera Glasses.
Watches (Gold and Silver.)
Gold Chains.
Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders, and several other Articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE A Set of Double PONY HARNESS very complete, and handsome, best London make, Price $50.
Apply at the Office of this Paper.
tf 2758 Hongkong, 8th November, 1866.

Vessels Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Dispatched
SAN FRANCISCO	Eliza	Sedgley	Hongkong	Bosman & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SINGAPORE (*Direct*)	Mirage	J. W. Finch	Hongkong	Kwok Acheong or Captain	on or about the 6th inst.
MANILA	Santa Ana	Gavito	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SHANGHAI	Agamemnon (str.)		Hongkong	Birley & Co.	on the 9th inst.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Undine (str.)	Poppin	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	on the 8th inst., at 8 A.M.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.
Ex late arrivals, direct from France.
250 CASES Superfine OLIVE OIL, from Nice.
200 Cases Best quality of VERMOUTH NOILLY PRAT.
50 Cases ABSYNTH, NOILLY PRAT.
25 Cases French WINE BITTERS, in Quarts.
50 Cases FRUITS AU JUS, assorted.
An Invoice of the well-known French BUTTER, in Bottles, of excellent quality.
French CHOCOLATE, Plain.
Dutch CHOCOLATE, flavored with Vanille.
GELATINE, in Packages to suit.
Finest Mexican VANILA BEANS, in Tins.
ANCHOVIES in Bottle, COD ROES, LAMPREY, *à la Matelotte*; and a large assortment of every description of French PATEES TRUFFES, MEATS, SAUSAGES, FISH, VEGETABLES, &c.
Also,
ROUSSILLION WINE, in Cask.
BANDOL WINE, in Cask.
NARBONNE WINE in Cask.
CHATEAUX LA FITTE, LA ROSE, LATOUR, MARGAUX, ST. JULIEN and other Brands in Cases.
Very Dry CHAMPAGNE, in Quarts and Pints, and in Half-Pints. At
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 2764 Hongkong, 29th November, 1867.

FOR SALE.
300 BARRELS Fresh California FLOUR. At
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 2765 Hongkong, 29th November, 1867.

FOR SALE.
500 CASES Genuine Schiedam GIN, mark N S B D.
50 Cases *AVH* in White Bottles, Genuine Brand. At
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 2766 Hongkong, 29th November, 1867.

FOR SALE.
Ex *Southern Cross* and other late arrivals.
BASS'S ALE in Pints and Quarts.
GUINNESS'S STOUT, in Pints and Quarts.
BARCLAY & Co.'s STOUT, in Pints and Quarts.
BASS'S ALE, in Draught.
BARCLAY & Co.'s in Draught.
SHERRIES, PORT, HENNESSY'S BRANDY, GINGER-WINE, GINGER-BRANDY, OLD TOM, Irish and Scotch WHISKEY, &c., &c. At
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 2768 Hongkong, 29th November, 1867.

FOR SALE.
Ex late arrivals.
PRIME California CHEESE.
Prime Gruyere do.
Prime California BUTTER.
100 Barrels Hamburg Prime Mess PORK.
Prime Westphalia HAMS. At
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 2983 Hongkong, 21st December, 1867.

EX MAIL STEAMER.
LYON SAUSAGES, in best condition.
CHEESE and HAMS.
Assorted French CONFECTIONERY.
Malaga RAISINS, in Bottles.
ALMONDS, in shells.
Peeled ALMONDS, in Tins and Bottles.
ELEME FIGS, in Tins.
PRUNES, in Bottle.
Smoked Pomeranian GOOSE BREASTS.
At LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 2984 Hongkong, 21st December, 1867.

FOR SALE.
Ex *Chinaman, Ava, Fiery Cross* and others.
AT
FAWCETT & Co.'s.
BUTTER, in Kegs, Jars; and FRESH ditto, in 1 lb. Tins.
BRISTOL TRIPE, in Jars.
SALMON, in Kits, HERRINGS, in ditto.
CHEESE, Cheddar and Edam (round).
COD ROES, in 1 lb. Tins;
FRESH HERRINGS, in 2 lbs. Tins.
Lenzenthal OX-TONGUES, in Kegs.
PRESERVED MEATS.
Bologna and Cambridge SAUSAGES.
GREEN PEAS, in 1 and 2 lbs. Tins.
Soluble COCOA.
COCOA and MILK. MUSHROOMS.
Mixed and other SPICES.
SWISS MILK. LOAF SUGAR.
ASSORTED SAUCES.
PICKLES, JAMS, TART FRUITS, ANCHOVIES, YORK HAMS, &c., &c.
Also,
Bass's PALE ALE, in Pints, Quarts, and in Wood.
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, in Pints and Quarts.
LONDON PORTER, in ditto ditto.
HENNESSY'S PALE BRANDY, in bottle and on draught.
Superior Old PORT, and Pale SHERRY,
And,
Dinner Services, Dessert ditto, Chamber Sets, Cups and Saucers, Jugs, Mugs and Basins, Pie-dishes, Pudding Basins, Frying Pans, Sauce-pans and Teakettles, Knife Boards, Telescopes, Corks, Bottling Taps, Key ditto, Sausage Machines, Hand Cuffs, Leg Cuffs, Coffee Mills, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Scissors, Assortment of Locks, Soft Soap, Yellow ditto, Indigo Blue, Rigging and Pump Leather, Copper Tacks and Dumps and Burrs, Wooden Taps, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes and Sash Tools, and a large variety of other goods.
An Inspection is respectfully solicited.
tf 486 Hongkong, 10th March, 1868.

MISS ROSE has received ex *Chusan*, and late English Mail, a large and well selected Assortment of:—
Ladies BONNETS, Trimmed and Untrimmed HATS, FLOWERS and FEATHERS, HEAD-DRESSES, Peplum BELTS, &c., &c.
Lace SHAWLS, Velvet and Silk MANTLES.
Moire Antique, Silk, and Fancy DRESSES.
Dress and Mantle TRIMMINGS, HOSIERY, &c.
Ladies and Gentlemen's KID GLOVES, BOOTS, &c., &c.
Masonic APRONS, Ribbon, Tassels, &c.
All the newest designs in Christy's HATS.
Drab, Shell, Soft and Hard CROWN FELTS.
Glengarry, Balmoral and Alma CAPS.
Children's Ditto in Cloth and Velvet.
WELLINGTON STREET.
(OPPOSITE THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.)
tf 309 Hongkong, 14th February, 1868.

FOR SALE.
YELLOW Metal, 18 to 28 oz. Muntz and Vivian's. JOHN BURD & Co.
tf 670 Hongkong, 6th April, 1866.

EX FRENCH MAIL *CAMBODGE.*
ALEX. BOYER has received a large Assortment of FRENCH FLOWERS.
LADIES' BONNETS.
French Printed MUSLINS, 25 and 30 cents per yard.
Plain and Fancy Black GRENADINES, for Dresses.
Black MERINOS and PARAMATTAS.
LLAMAS, in all Colours.
White Satin BOOTS and SHOES.
LADIES' Polonais BOOTS.
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S Gauze UNDERSHIRTS.
GENTLEMEN'S Linen COLLARS.
UMBRELLAS.
CHRISTY'S FELT HATS.
CHRISTY'S SILK HATS.
GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.
tf 462 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

LEATHER AND SADDLES.
OF every description, suitable for the Chinese Market.
For Sale in quantities to suit, by
MAIN & WINCHESTER,
San Francisco,
California.
3m 101 San Francisco, 4th December, 1867.

FOR SALE.
20 000 Cubic Feet MANILA TIMBER, to arrive per French Barque *Marid Morton*. Apply to
REYNVAAN BROTHERS & Co.
tf 395 Hongkong, 27th February, 1868.

For Sale.

LADAGE, OELKE & Co.
MERCHANT TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
QUEEN'S ROAD.
Have by late arrivals, ex *Serica* and *Golden Spur*, completed their
NEW SUMMER STOCK.
READY-MADE
LINEN TROUSERS, VESTS, & JACKETS.
MERINO TROUSERS, VESTS, AND COATS.
ALPACA, VESTS, AND COATS.
WHITE PIQUE VESTS, of different patterns.
MERINO DRESS COATS.
LIGHT SUITS,
SINGLE COATS, TROUSERS & VESTS, of Fancy Summer Tweeds.
LADAGE, OELKE & Co.,
Beg to call particular attention to a rich assortment of light
FANCY TWEEDS, MELTONS,
FLANNELS, AND BROADCLOTHS.
Every description of Clothing made to order on the premises, under the superintendence of an EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN CUTTER.
SHIRTS WITH LINEN FRONTS, of superior quality.
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
TURKISH TOWELS.
WHITE LINEN AND OLYMPIC COLLARS.
SCARVES AND NECKTIES.
CARPET BAGS.
FLANNEL UNDERSHIRTS & TROUSERS.
CRIMEAN SHIRTS.
MERINO, COTTON, & LINEN SOCKS.
SILK UMBRELLAS & WALKING CANES.
CHRISTY'S BLACK AND DRAB FELT HATS, new shapes.
SOAPS, PERFUMERY, BRUSHES, &c., &c.
A well assorted stock of
BOOTS AND SHOES.
6w 639 Hongkong, 3rd April, 1868.

FOR SALE.
THE Publications of the London Mission Press, at Shanghai.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 134 Hongkong, 20th January, 1868.

TATHAM'S BRANDY in 1 doz. cases.
" SHERRY " 3 "
" PORT " 2 "
" CLARET " 1 "
BIRLEY & Co.

FOR SALE.
DOWNTON'S PUMPS.
As under:—
One 7 inch, 3 lift patent PUMP, with Cast Iron flywheel and handles, and with 6 hole 7 inch suction plate, with goose neck pipes and fittings complete.
One 5½ inch do. do. do.
Two 6 inch Gun Metal Fire ENGINES, with Hose complete.
BOWRA & Co.
tf 163 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1868.

FOR SALE.
A FEW Cases of very Superior SHERRY, just received ex *Chenmoi Queen*.
H / VSA — Superior Amontillado SHERRY, in 3 dozen Cases.
H / SOS — Superior Oloroso SHERRY, in 3 dozen Cases.
H / SSS — Extra Superfine SHERRY, in 2 dozen Cases.
H / SOS — Quarter-casks (Chaed) Superior Oloroso SHERRY.
Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 169 Hongkong, 28th January, 1868.

ANDREW MILLAR,
HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER,
COPPERSMITH AND BRASSFOUNDER.
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
SHEET COPPER and COPPER PIPE, Assorted Sizes and Thickness.
SHEET BRASS and BRASS PIPE, Assorted Sizes and Thickness.
SHEET LEAD and LEAD PIPE, Assorted Sizes and Thickness.
BRAZING SOLDER and BORAX.
Stelling Box, and Plain Plug, FLANGE COOKS.
STEAM WHISTLES, Assorted Sizes and Patterns.
Engine-room GONGS and BELLS, Assorted Sizes and Patterns.
TALLOW and WATER SYRINGES.
Ship's Common and Double Valve WATER-CLOSETS.
IRON, STEEL, COPPER, and BRASS WIRE, Assorted Sizes.
Brass Castings, Executed on Moderate Terms.
House Water Closets, Urinals, and Wash-Hand Basins, in Earthenware and Enamelled Iron, fixed on the most improved principles, and at moderate Terms.
tf 216 Hongkong, 1st February, 1868.

FOR SALE.
2,242 Pieces Oregon Pine LUMBER, from 1 to 6 inches thick, measuring 98,354 feet.
172 Pieces Oregon Pine DECK PLANK, measuring 6,042 feet, now landing from ship *Belvidere*. Apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
141 574 Hongkong, 24th March, 1868.

BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS, with Plain and Canopy Tops, in variety of Colours.
RAY & Co.
tf 416 Hongkong, 29th February, 1868.

CONFECTIONERY, ICE CREAMS, &c.
THE Undersigned beg to inform their Friends and the Public that they have opened the Premises Nos. 88 and 90, *Queen's Road Central*, lately known as the "ALBION HOTEL," as a Cafe, and for the sale of CONFECTIONERY of all descriptions, manufactured by a thoroughly competent European artiste.
In connection with the above is also a BAKERY, under the charge of an experienced European, from which the best English and French Bread, Brown Bread, Ship Bread, Biscuits, &c., of all descriptions, will be supplied at moderate rates.
Ice Creams, Ornamental Cakes of all descriptions, Bon Bons, Pies, Jellies, Syrups, &c., &c., of the Best quality supplied on the shortest notice.
A Private Room, Large Airy Billiard Saloon, and Piano, for the recreation of Visitors.
The undersigned hope by supplying none but first-class articles, and by strict attention to business, to merit a share of the public Patronage.
P. FRANCIS & Co.
1m 434 Hongkong, 9th March, 1868.

MRS. VINTON'S PRIVATE FAMILY BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT.
Hollywood Road, next door to the HOTEL DE EUROPE.
tf 661 Hongkong, 12th March, 1867.

THE *DAILY PRESS* ISSUE OF THE STRAITS TIMES EXTRA.

MR. JOHN S. MORPHEW, of the Receiving Ship *Emily Jane*, has been appointed agent for Shanghai and the Northern ports for the above paper, to whom all persons will please apply.
Daily Press Office, Hongkong, Feb. 22nd, 1868.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SINGAPORE (*Direct*).
THE Clipper-ship
"MIRAGE,"
J. W. Finch, Master, to sail on or about the 6th of April.
For Freight or Passage, apply to Captain on Board, or
KWOK ACHEONG, *Circular Buildings.*
7d 636 Hongkong, 3rd April, 1868.

FOR MANILA.
THE A 1 Spanish Barque
"SANTA ANA,"
Gavito, Master, will have immediate dispatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 607 Hongkong, 30th March, 1868.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE A 1 British ship
"ELIZA."
1,378 Tons Register, Sedgley, Master, will have quick dispatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BOSMAN & Co.
tf 587 Hongkong, 20th March, 1868.

ONE COPY of each of the following WORKS may be had by applying at the *Daily Press* Office:—
Epitome of Allison's History of England ... $2.00
Crawford's Descriptive Beauty of Indian Islands ... 4.50
Index Geographicus ... 5.00
Grammar of Products of Vegetable Kingdom ... 5.00

WM. DOLAN,
SAIL MAKER, &c.,
Duddell Street,
Opposite the French Consulate.
tf 631 Hongkong, 3rd April, 1866.

ELLWOOD'S
AIR-CHAMBER HAT FOR INDIA.
LIGHT AS PITH—SOFT AS TURBAN,
DURABLE AND COMFORTABLE.
Prize Medals—1862 and 1865 Exhibitions.
HATS, CAPS, AND HELMETS, Every description manufactured at the Works of
J. ELLWOOD & SONS,
GREAT CHARLOTTE STREET, E. LONDON,
Helmet Contractors to the London Police Force.
Army Helmets and Caps with latest improvements.
J. ELLWOOD & SONS' Goods are kept by all respectable Traders and Storekeepers.
CAUTION.—No Air-Chamber Hats or Helmets genuine, unless bearing "ELLWOOD & SONS" name.
*** *Orders through Mercantile Houses carefully shipped.* [1y517M14

WILH. LANGE,
TUNER AND REPAIRER OF PIANOS,
AND ALL KINDS OF
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Shelley Street, No. 14, next door to the CLUB LUSITANO.
Letters please address care of Messrs. BISHFELD and ZACHARIAE, 68, *Queen's Road.*
tf 3032 Hongkong, 28th December, 1867.

THE TOURISTS' GUIDE.—POCKET FORM.
REDUCED PRICE $1.
Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, object of Natural History, Furniture, &c. &c. with the Punti and Mandarin Pronunciation.
Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
Daily Press Office.

NOTICE.
THE LONDON AND CHINA HERALD.

IN accordance with the arrangements already announced, this paper has been hitherto distributed gratis in Hongkong and throughout the Treaty ports of China and Japan. As the public has thus had an opportunity of making its acquaintance, the proprietor desires that a list of subscribers shall now be formed.

The issue published in London for the mail leaving on the 10th of January, will only be distributed to subscribers, and all persons who wish to continue in receipt of the paper, and who have not already notified their wish are hereby requested to do so.

Terms of subscription, inclusive of postage, £2, 10s. per Annum, payable in London, or $12 payable in Hongkong.

All Subscriptions payable in advance.

Application to be made to
GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, London,
and to W. H. BELL,
Daily Press Office, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1868.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, MARSEILLES, AND SOUTHAMPTON.
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*ORISSA*," Captain HALL, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on WEDNESDAY, the 8th April, 1868, at 7 A.M.

Cargo and Parcels will be received on board until noon, and Specie until 4 P.M. on the 7th April.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

W. MACAULAY, *Superintendent.*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 25th March, 1868.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE TO NEW YORK.

STEAMERS will leave Hongkong for Yokohama and San Francisco, as follows:—
Great Republic, Capt. DOANE, on or about April 15.
China ... LINK ... May 20.

Costa Rica will leave Shanghai on or about same dates, connecting with above named steamers at Yokohama.

Passengers ticketed through to California, Mexico, Central and South America, the Atlantic States, and to England or France, both via New York, and by lines from Panama and Aspinwall. Return tickets issued at a reduction of 10 per cent. upon the whole amount for the round voyage.

Connections are made at Panama with Steam lines upon the west coast of Central and South America, at Aspinwall with the Royal West India Mail Line, West India and Pacific Steamship Co. (Limited), and the French Transatlantic Co.; and, at New York, with the various lines to Europe. Tickets issued for following Steamship lines, Cunard, Inman, National, General Transatlantic Co., New York and Havre Steamship Co., Hamburg American Packet Co., New York and Bremen Steamship Co., and North German Lloyds.

Favorable arrangements have been made for through Passengers and Freight to America from Calcutta, Penang, and Singapore, and from Swatow, Amoy, and Foochow.

Through Bills of Lading given for Freight to Ports of Mexico, and on the West Coast of Central and South America to as far as Valparaiso, to New York, Liverpool, Southampton, and St. Nazaire, France.

For further information apply at the Agency of the Company, *Praya West.*

G. F. BOWMAN, *Agent.*
Hongkong, 29th February, 1868.

Post-Office Notification.

MAILS BY THE "*Orissa.*"

The Contract Packet "*ORISSA*" will be dispatched with the usual Mails for Europe, &c., on WEDNESDAY, the 8th April, at 7 A.M., and the Post-Office will be open for the reception of Ordinary Letters. Letters for registration, Newspapers, Books, &c., until 9 P.M. on the 7th April. Letters, &c., may be posted in the night box from 9 p.m. on the 7th April, until 5 A.M. on the following morning.

All Letters posted between 5 and 6 A.M. on the 8th April, will be chargeable, in addition to the usual postage, with a *Late Fee* of 18 cents.

The Latest time for posting Letters at this Office is 6 A.M., and for Newspapers, Books, or Patterns 5 A.M. on the 8th April.

Further, Late Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom *via Marseilles*, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet from 6.30 to 6.50 A.M., on payment of a *Late Fee* of 48 cents each, in addition to the postage, after which no Letters can be received.

Letters posted after 5 A.M. on the 8th April, will not be forwarded unless the *Late Fee* as well as the postage is prepaid.

Letters insufficiently stamped or unstamped addressed to places to which they cannot be forwarded unpaid, will be opened and returned to the writers as early as possible, but no guarantee can be given that such Letters, if posted after 9 P.M. on the 7th April, will be returned until after the mail is closed.

Sealed Boxes containing the correspondence of Box Holders will be received at the Window set apart for the purpose on the East side of the building.

All correspondence for places to which prepayment is compulsory must be prepaid in Hongkong Postage Stamps.

Insufficiently stamped Letters addressed to the United Kingdom will be sent on, charged with a fine of One Shilling in addition to the Postage.

Postage stamps should be placed on the upper right hand corner of the correspondence, except in cases where they may be used in payment of *Late Fees*, when the stamps or stamps representing the *Late Fee* should be placed on the lower left hand corner.

Payment for Postage Stamps must be made in the current Dollars of the Colony or Bank Notes.

All transactions in fractional parts of a Dollar will be conducted in the Coins prescribed by Ordinance No. 1 of 1864, and the Proclamation of the 22nd January, 1864, and no other Coins but those therein specified will either be received or given in change as fractional parts of a Dollar.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post-Office,
Hongkong, 25th March, 1868.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the Notification of the 12th February, 1866, by which the transmission of Patterns or Samples of Merchandize sent through the United Kingdom to Belgium irrespective of their weight was authorized, it is now notified that such Packets or Samples must not in future exceed Eight ounces in weight.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.
General Post Office,
Hongkong, 10th March, 1868.

It is hereby notified for general information that under the provisions of a new Postal Convention which has been concluded with the United States Post Office, the rates of postage chargeable upon Correspondence from Hongkong forwarded through the United Kingdom to the United States of America will henceforth be as follows, viz:—

FOR A LETTER.

Via SOUTHAMPTON.

Under ½ oz.	Above ½ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz.	Above 1 oz. and not exceeding 1½ oz.	Above 1½ oz. and not exceeding 2 oz.	For every additional ½ oz.
Cents. 34	Cents. 68	Cents. 1.02	Cents. 1.36	Cents. 34

Via MARSEILLES.

Under ½ oz.	Above ½ oz. and not exceeding 1 oz.	Above 1 oz. and not exceeding 1½ oz.	Above 1½ oz. and not exceeding 2 oz.	For every additional ½ oz.
Cents. 42	Cents. 84	Cents. 1.26	Cents. 1.68	Cents. 42

Book Packets and Patterns may also be forwarded in future from Hongkong to the United States by way of the United Kingdom. The postage on such Packets will be as follows, viz:—

FOR A BOOK PACKET OR A PACKET OF PATTERNS.

Via SOUTHAMPTON.

Under 4 oz.	Above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz.	Above 8 oz. and not exceeding 12 oz.	Above 12 oz. and not exceeding 16 oz.	For every additional 4 oz.
Cents. 14	Cents. 28	Cents. 42	Cents. 56	Cents. 14

Via MARSEILLES.

Under 4 oz.	Above 4 oz. and not exceeding 8 oz.	Above 8 oz. and not exceeding 12 oz.	Above 12 oz. and not exceeding 16 oz.	For every additional 4 oz.
Cents. 18	Cents. 36	Cents. 54	Cents. 72	Cents. 18

For a Newspaper or Price Current via Southampton, 6 Cents.

For a Newspaper or Price Current via Marseilles, 8 Cents.

Prepayment of the postage is compulsory in each case.

Special attention is directed to the following Rules and Regulations, which will be strictly enforced:—

AS REGARDS BOOKS.

A Book Packet may contain any number of separate Books, Almanacks, Maps, or Prints, and any quantity of paper, vellum or parchment (to the exclusion of letters whether sealed or open); and the Books, Maps, Paper, &c., may be either printed, written, or plain, or any mixture of the three.

All legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of the same or of a portion thereof, will be allowed, whether such binding be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints, markers (whether of paper or otherwise,) in the case of books, and in short whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of literary or artistic matter or usually appertains thereto.

Every book packet must be either without a cover, or in a cover open at the ends or sides. It must not contain any letter, open or sealed, nor any sealed enclosure whatever.

No packet must exceed two feet in length, breadth or depth, exceeding these dimensions it cannot be forwarded through the Post.

AS REGARDS PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed, whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

There must be no writing or marks other than the address of the person for whom the packet is intended, a trade mark and numbers, and prices of the articles; otherwise the Packet will be detained or forwarded charged as an unpaid letter.

The Patterns must be sent in covers open at the ends, so as to be easy of examination. Samples however, of seeds, drugs, and so forth, which cannot be sent in open covers, may be enclosed in bags of linen or other material, tied at the neck; bags so closed that they cannot readily be opened, even although they be transparent, must not be used for this purpose. Non-compliance with this rule will also subject the packet to be detained or forwarded as an unpaid letter.

The decision of the Postmaster General as to the eligibility of any Packet, pattern, or sample contained therein, to be forwarded under these regulations, will be final and conclusive.

In all other respects the general regulations of the Book Post will apply to the Pattern Post. Under these regulations, in order to prevent any interruption to the regular transmission of letters, a Packet of Patterns may, when it is necessary, be kept back for the following Mail, by which, in the ordinary course, it would be forwarded.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz.: Metal boxes, porcelain and China fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving, plates and confectionery of all kinds.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

Extracts.

The Begging Parson.

(From the "Saturday Review.")

Nature, as Mr. Tennyson sings, is "careful of the type" even where she is careless of the individual, but there are certain types of existence upon which nature seems to lavish an especial tenderness. Even when, nipt by unkindly frosts of criticism, they seem to disappear, it is only like the disappearance of the fountain Arethusa—a temporary dip till they may venture to bubble up again under more favourable circumstances. If there was one creature which, so far as England is concerned, history would have pronounced dead as a door-nail, it was the Mendicant Friar. Whatever else it had done, the Reformation had at any rate done this. The great creation of Francis of Assisi, the saintly ne'er-do-well who wedded poverty in the frescoes of Giotto, the sturdy beggar whose itinerant tub and cap handed busily round broke the slumbers and sapped the revenues of Lord Abbots "purple as their wines," the butt of Erasmus, the scandal of More, had been summarily and for ever suppressed. It was, to the highly respectable English mind, one of the triumphs of its Establishment that it found no place for the dirty and importunate friar who annoyed him on Continental piazzas; that the business of sending the hat round was left, in our favoured land, to obscure persons of the ranting type; that an English rector was plump and well-to-do, and stood on the intelligible ground of tithe and independence. Peel parishes, mission districts, and the weekly offertory have, we fear, somewhat roughly dispelled our dreams. The Begging Parson has taken the place of the Mendicant Friar, but he has taken it with all the increased energy, the improved appliances, the wider sweep of the nineteenth century. The press and the penny post carry over thousands of leagues the whine that would hardly reach across an Italian street, and the wallet stored with bits of household stuff is replaced by the thousands of the subscription list. After all, if one is to be fleeced, there is some comfort in being fleeced respectably, and while we refuse any alms but contempt to the wretched cloak and monotonous appeal of the friar, we may be pardoned for drawing a cheque when fronted with the varied eloquence, the philanthropic plans, the spotless tie, and the well-brushed broadcloth of the clerical tout.

The race, if we venture to summarize its natural history, began with the ecclesiastical reforms of Sir Robert Peel. A "Peel parson" represents still, in many districts, the nadir of clerical existence. It was a happy thought that suggested the evangelization of our manufacturing masses by apostolic successors, whose incomes were regulated by apostolic precedent, and which pitched a man down in a mass of grimy, poverty-stricken streets, with the Gospel and seventy pounds a year. The natural result followed with somewhat startling rapidity. The Gospel did little in keeping the wolf from the door, and the law made no exception in favour of classical debtors. "He is a perfect St. Paul," pleaded the friends of an apostle of this kind to a bishop from whom they sought preferment for him. "Yes, in prisons oft," was the Episcopal reply. But the rough discipline of life soon suggested its own ingenious expedients to the Peel parson. He it was who invented the begging circular, and the apparatus of sham treasurers and non-existent committees. We remember coming across the meritorious efforts of a hero of this kind in a Northern diocese. His stipend consisted of seventy pounds a year and a cabbage-garden; he had no parsonage, and he had a sick wife. He touted from the manufacturers around him in vain. Then he bought for a few pence the wreck of an old Court Calendar, and devoted his existence to the siege of noble lords. About one in five hundred answered him, but the day was gained. He headed his subscription list triumphantly with the names of the Prince Consort and the Duke of Wellington, and forwarded it again to the millowners. The pride of capital rose in honest rivalry; the ducal guineas paled before the cheques of the manufacturer, and a handsome parsonage rose within the widened bounds of the cabbage-garden. It is amusing to see how instinctively pecuniary pressure produces a knowledge of the weaknesses of human nature, but the tentative efforts of our Northern friend have long been left behind by his successors. The primary result of the labours of the Peel parson was to ticket the givers. As the ordinary mendicants soon learn to know the houses where they may expect aid and to neglect those where no aid is ever afforded, the Mendicant Parson soon learned to distinguish the classes of givers and non-givers. The number of the former was soon found to be extremely limited, and after twenty years of bleeding signs of exhaustion began to appear. Troublesome questions were asked about accounts, there were growls at the want of business habits among the clergy; in fact, however convenient the small constituency system was, it became clear that mendicancy must find a larger field or perish. It found the larger field in the grandest and most spiritual application the world has ever seen of the old sensational dodge. Many a poor preacher who, from sheer want of logic and reading, had been forced to fling himself upon "the large heart of humanity," began to feel that the lesson was a true one for almsgiving too. We fancy that it was in the East of London that the great discovery was made, by one who has long ago departed in the odour of sanctity and debt, of the power of "Picturesque Poverty." Crime was an unfailing weapon; the fortunate possessor of a "thief-garden" was assured of an income for life. But mere poverty, not poverty out of rags, decent, hard-working poverty—for this had little charm for the philanthropist, and was utterly useless for parochial purposes—but poverty in rags, picturesque, sensational poverty, drew wonderfully well. Duchesses rolled down into low suburbs to see a hundred costermongers devouring their charitable dinner, and then rolled back in the same spirit of enlightened benevolence to the Zoological to see the beasts fed there. It was eminently comforting to Christian feeling to be trotted about through rows of these strange faces as a Lady Bountiful, and to find that it only cost as much as a box for the *Huguenots*. Sometimes, indeed, the results were a little odd. A Peeress for whom immense pains had been taken, and no little money spent, to secure the usual "crowded congregation of poor people, smelling so very queerly, you know, dear," was amused to find the church empty, and the congregation not grouped during the service round her very ordinary-looking self, but lost in silent admiration around her gorgeous John. Of church, it must be owned, the picturesque poor were usually a little shy; and yet the greatest of all the begging dodges in inventive power chose a church for its arena. Hundreds of the worst scum of a low London district were paid to attend church on an evening when aristocratic visitors were expected, but no payment was offered save on condition of their bringing their clay pipes and their battered pewters. The scene produced an immense effect, and was called "Bringing the mountain to Mahomet, because Mahomet would not go to the mountain." Sensational titles, indeed, are half the secret of sensational success. "London over the Border" drew thousands from people who had not the slightest idea of what "the border" meant; it was the mystery that constituted the charm. "Our Heathen," the "Street Arab," the "Lucifer-match Girl," have all had a very fair run in their way. Still, even picturesque poverty begins to pall upon the public, and there are signs that "picturesque immorality" will have to take its place. Soiled doves have long exercised a peculiar spell over the charitable mind, but the details of reformation are after all very commonplace, and the romance of the matter dies away when one is requested to send one's washing to the penitentiary and the doves are seen through a medium of soap-suds. Moreover, philanthropy is not yet prepared for the absolutely improper; it prefers to linger, like the novels of "the world," on the borders of propriety even while it casts a longing glance beyond. Difficult as such a demand is, the Mendicant Parson is already prepared to meet it, and to blend subtly the proper and the improper in the proposal of "Free Marriages."

"Why," asks the author of this ingenious scheme, the Rev. E. F. Coke, in a widely circulated pamphlet—"why should a poor person be kept unmarried for the want of ten and sixpence?" Echo, in the person of a "Merchant," is supposed to answer, "Why, indeed, sir?" Echo might have answered that the slight effort to save up for the marriage fee is often the beginning of economy with these poor people, that improvident marriages are about the most immoral things in the world, and that a marriage between people without a penny in their pocket is hardly worthy of much encouragement. But echo can hardly do this in face of Mr. Coke's facts and Mr. Coke's principles. In the highly-favoured district for which he appeals, it seems that "one-half the people living together are unmarried," and that it is a common practice among East-end workmen "to form a new alliance about every two years." Under these circumstances it is no wonder if Mr. Coke, of whose ministerial teaching this is the startling result or accompaniment, flies to yet more startling axioms. "In Bethnal Green," says the first of these, "fixed charges are a bar to religion, purity, and happiness." Why rent and taxes—or whatever else is intended by "fixed charges"—do this in Bethnal Green more than elsewhere, we do not know; but Mr. Coke hastens to descend to particulars. The problem is a double one, his people are living in the state which we may call "spiritual marriage," and his own fees are under fifty pounds. How, asks Mr. Coke, are his fifty pounds to become a hundred, and his people to be brought within the sphere of legitimate matrimony? By the simple process, he replies, of the public subscribing £2,000, "termed, in order to engage the contributions of the poor, 500,000 pence." Mr. Coke's wealthy supporters appear, from his expressions of thanks, to be accustomed to these appeals; they pay for his curates, his pew-openers, his repairs, his coal, and his soup-tickets. Never were people more perfectly freed from those terrible "fixed charges," which the pamphlet describes as "bars to purity and religion," than the flock who seems to be living in this universal condition of "spiritual marriage." The public, however is far from being disheartened by these results, and the £2,000 seem to be flowing duly in. The candidates for matrimony seem to be duly sensible of the opportunity, and if we may trust the vivid description he gives, Mr. Coke's church must recall on Sunday the famous marriage scene in *Aurora Leigh*. The list includes "one who had just come out of prison for making a mistake at the clothes line"; "several for the sake of 'getting the bag'—the charitable give no gruel or linen to the unmarried"; "one who protested he'd been married all long but not parsoned"; "one who wanted to be married without waiting for the banns." The "spiritual wives" seem to take to matrimony with a wonderful amount of enthusiasm; they pronounce their minister (as he modestly states) "the only gentleman that had got a good heart, belonging to the clergy"; and although their moral training seems to have been somewhat neglected, some pains seem really to have been taken with their religious education. "Some very ragged, who said 'As it was in the beginning' out loud, very nicely, and 'Our Father,' &c." Conscientious scruples, indeed, of the subtlest order seem to flourish in these very unpromising grounds; some "stopped saying 'I Thee worship,' as *if idolatry*, and said 'I do worship,' or 'I worship.'" So anxious, indeed, are people for marriage, that it seems as if they could not have too much of it. There was "one who had been married at a Roman Catholic Chapel; her husband was a Catholic; she wept much, poor girl." We just pause to own that this item gives us a little comfort. Our horror at Mr. Coke's statistics of the unmarried state of his population is assuaged by finding that he does not count Roman Catholics as married people at all, an assumption which of course tells materially on his statistics. "No poor girl in Bethnal Green," concludes Mr. Coke, with a glow of honest triumph, "can now have a ruffian saying to her, 'I'd be very willing to marry you, but I have not the money to pay for it.'" Henceforth the ruffians can wed the poor girls at their will.

Notices of Firms.

MR. JAMES BILLINGTON COUGHTRIE is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration from this date.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
1m 629 Hongkong, 1st April, 1868.

NOTICE.
MR. JOHN HOW CHEVERTON is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.
ALFRED WILKINSON & Co.
tf 372 Hongkong, 21st February, 1868.

NOTICE.
MR. J. MURRAY FORBES is authorised to sign our name at Canton from this date.
RUSSELL & Co.
China, 15th February, 1868. [tf 356

NOTICE.
MR. EMIL VOGEL and Mr. HEINRICH KIRCHHOFF become this day partners in our Business, which in future will be carried on under the Firm of
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
both here and at Canton.
HAGEDORN & Co.
2m 302 Hongkong, 12th February, 1868.

MR. SIDNEY DEACON is authorised to sign our Firm per procuration, from this date.
DEACON & Co.
tf 213 Canton, 1st February, 1868.

NOTICE.
MY BUSINESS, as SHIP and INSURANCE BROKER, COMMISSION AGENT, &c., hitherto carried on by myself, will henceforward be conducted under the style or firm of J. S. HOOK, SON & Co.
J. S. HOOK.
tf 2176 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1867.

MR. THOMAS PYKE has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.
BIRLEY & Co.
tf 9 Hongkong, 1st January, 1868.

WE have established a branch at Hiogo Osaca, for the transaction of a General Commission business.
SCHULTZE, REIS & Co.
Yokohama, 1st January, 1868. [6m 86

I HAVE established myself at this port, as a GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT, under the style and firm of GIFFORD F. PARKER & Co.
GIFFORD FORBES PARKER.
Saigon, 20th December, 1867. [tf 50

FROM and after this date Mr. GEORGE F. BOWMAN will act as Agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at this Port.
S. L. PHELPS, Agent.
tf 1869 Hongkong, 15th August, 1867.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned has established himself at this port as Merchant and General Commission Agent, under the Firm of CHAS. BRAESS & Co.
CHAS. BRAESS.
2m 589 Osacca, 1st January, 1868.

THE business of Messrs. JOHN FORSTER and Co., Public Tea Inspectors and Commission Agents, at this Port, has been transferred to the undersigned, who will continue the same in his own name from this date.
EDWARD W. LOVELL.
tf 1208 Kiukiang, May 1st, 1866. [JII

NOTICE.
WE have this day admitted Mr. CRAWFORD DAVISON KERR, Jun., as a partner in our Firm in Formosa. Mr. S. GODFREY BIRD ceases to sign the Firm per procuration from this date.
DODD & Co.
tf 281 Tamsui, 1st January, 1868.

OUR Power of Attorney to Mr. JAMES GOODRICH having been Cancelled, Mr. CHARLES BELDEW WARNER is authorized to sign our Firm per procuration.
BRADLEY & Co.
tf 2874 Swatow, 4th December, 1867.

NEWS AGENCY.
J. B. MORRIS, News Agent, Hongkong, being now prepared to receive orders for any Newspaper or Magazine, published in England or the United States of America, at prices as low as those charged by any Home Agency, begs to solicit the support of the reading Public, and assures those who may favour him with their Orders that the same shall be executed faithfully and promptly.
The latest copies of the best English and American Newspapers received by every mail steamer, also the latest copies of the Shanghai and Japan papers.
For subscription lists, with prices, &c.,
Apply to J. B. MORRIS,
Care of Messrs. BOWRA & Co., Hongkong.
461 Hongkong, 5th March, 1868.

GEORGE GLASSE,
(FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO KINSFORD & Co., PICCADILLY LONDON, AND 28, PLACE VENDOME, PARIS),
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMIST
VICTORIA DISPENSARY, HONGKONG.
SHIPS' MEDICINE-CHESTS SUPPLIED AND REFITTED.
tf 2036 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1867.

Houses, Lands, Tenements, &c.

TO LET.

TO LET.
THE First Floor of the HOUSE, No. 10, *Queen's Road Central*, nearly opposite the "Hongkong Hotel," comprising 8 very spacious Rooms, pantry, and cookhouse.—Godowns can also be had if required.
Possession can be had on the 1st June next.
For further particulars, apply to
MULLER & CLAUSSEN.
tf 594 Hongkong, 27th March, 1868.

TO LET.
AT a Moderate Rental, a Comfortable HOUSE, in *Queen's Road Spring Gardens*, containing Six Rooms, and GODOWN,—possession on the 31st March, or sooner if required.
Apply to T. W. BARRINGTON, or
EDMUND SHARP, *Solicitor, Bank Buildings.*
tf 422 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1868.

TO BE LET UNFURNISHED.
THE HOUSE, with Stabling, situated in the *Caine Road*, at present occupied by Colonel GAWLER.
Possession to be given on the 1st of March.
For further particulars, apply to
A. E. PIRKIS.
tf 331 Hongkong, 17th February, 1868.

TO BE LET.
THE OFFICE and GODOWN situated at the corner of Wellington and Aberdeen Streets, and at present in the occupation of Messrs. ELMENHORST and SANDER.
For particulars apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON AND Co.
tf 8[illegible] Hongkong, 7th March, 1867.

TO LET.
TWO HOUSES on *Peddar's Hill*, each containing Four Rooms, with Out-houses attached. Water and gas laid.
For particulars, apply to
H. PESTONJEE SETNA,
At Messrs. P. & A. C. CAMAJEE & Co.'s Office, *Queen's Road.*
tf 118 Hongkong, 17th January, 1868.

TO LET.
THE business premises formerly occupied by Messrs. ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., consisting of Dwelling House, Offices, and spacious Godowns.
Possession to be had on the 1st March.
Apply to
JOHN BURD & Co.
tf 373 Hongkong, 24th February, 1868.

TO LET.
THE *Queen's Road* PREMISES, including Dwelling and Godown below, now occupied by the Undersigned.
DE SILVER & Co.
tf 2569 Hongkong, 7th November, 1867.

TO LET.
On and after the 1st April Next.
THAT Handsome BUNGALOW, situated immediately in the rear and west of the *Albany*. Containing 5 Rooms, and Bath-rooms, Servant's rooms underneath, Stables and Cookhouse detached, water laid on; a fine view of the Harbour, and a nice Garden in front and rear.
Apply early to
FAWCETT & Co.
tf 68 Hongkong, 11th January, 1868.

TO LET.
THE CORNER HOUSE, No. 22a, in *Gage Street*, containing Six Rooms, with Compradore's Room, Godowns, and Stable attached. Water and gas laid.
For particulars, apply to
H. PESTONJEE SETNA,
At Messrs. P. & A. C. CAMAJEE & Co.'s Office, *Queen's Road.*
tf 119 Hongkong, 17th January, 1868.

TO LET.
THE PREMISES situated at *Peddar's Wharf*, lately occupied by Messrs. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.. Possession can be taken on the 1st of January, 1868.
For further particulars, apply to
THOS. HUNT & Co.
tf 3053 Hongkong, 31st December, 1867.

TO LET.
THREE COMMODIOUS HOUSES, situated in *Spring Gardens*, possessing a thorough view of the harbour.
Apply to D. NOWROJEE.
Opposite to the Oriental Bank.
tf 2318 Hongkong, 4th December, 1867.

LIGHTERAGE AND STORAGE.
THE Undersigned will undertake to land Cotton, Rice, Coals, and other Merchandise in their own Boats, and to receive the same on storage in first class GRANITE GODOWNS on moderate terms.
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.
tf Hongkong, 4th March, 1867.

TO BE LET.
NEW and Strong GODOWNS, *C* and *E*, on Marine Lot No. 63. Apply to
GAVIN THOMSON,
At GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.'s.
tf 2926 Hongkong, 17th December, 1867.

TO LET.
TWO HOUSES on *Carlton Terrace*, Spring Gardens, with or without Godowns. Rent moderate. Apply to
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 2061 Hongkong, 6th September, 1867.

TO LET.
THE HOUSE, No. 4, situated in *Gage Street*. Possession can be had immediately. For further particulars, apply to
CHONG-CHEW,
At Messrs. ROZARIO & Co.
tf 301 Hongkong, 13th February, 1868.

TO LET.
A COMMODIOUS HOUSE, situated in *Elgin Street*. Apply to
D. NOWROJEE,
Opposite to ORIENTAL BANK.
tf 231 Hongkong, 4th February, 1868.

STORAGE.
IN FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS, on the Praya. Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SON
tf 2557 Hongkong, 4th December, 1866.

TO LET.
TO BE LET, with early possession, those desirable PREMISES situated in the *Queen's Road*, at the corner of *Wyndham Street* (facing the HONGKONG CLUB), at present in the occupation of the AGRA BANK. Apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 1890 Hongkong, 8th August, 1867.

TO LET.
NO. 3, PECHILI TERRACE, *Elgin Street.* Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1704 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1867.

TO LET.
FOR a term of years, with early possession, those desirable premises in Bank Buildings situated between the Agra Bank and Comptoir d'Escompte, at present in the occupation of the Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan. The principal building is very suitable for division into Offices or Chambers.
For further particulars, apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 897 Hongkong, 17th April, 1867.

TO LET.
THE PREMISES situated in *Queen's Road* and *Stanley Street*, and at present occupied by Messrs. H. MARSH & Co.
For particulars, apply to
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 2062 Hongkong, 6th September, 1867.

HOUSES TO LET.
IN various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with *size, locality* and *terms* can be seen at No. 53, *Wyndham Street.*
THOS. W. BARRINGTON.
tf 642 Hongkong, 11th March, 1867.

STORAGE can be had in first class GRANITE GODOWNS, at *Wanchai*, on very moderate terms. For particulars apply to
CHARLES RIVINGTON,
At Messrs. LANDSTEIN & Co.'s Office, *Stanley Street.*
3m 45 Hongkong, 7th January, 1868.

TO BE LET.
A HOUSE in *Queen's Road*, commanding a good view of the harbour from the North-side. The House contains Eight good Rooms, with Bath Rooms, Verandahs, front and back, Kitchens, Servants' Rooms, and Godowns on ground floor. Apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf 268 Hongkong, 10th February, 1868.

TO LET.
NO. 5, PECHILI TERRACE, *Elgin Street.* Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 230 Hongkong, 4th February, 1868.

Insurances.

AT the request of the Undersigned, Messrs. GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co. have taken temporary charge of the following INSURANCE COMPANIES:—
PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY.
LIVERPOOL, LONDON, AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
SMITH, KENNEDY & Co., *Agents.*
tf 1555 Hongkong, 3rd July, 1867.

REDUCTION OF RATES.
SUN FIRE OFFICE.
THE Undersigned are prepared to accept SHORT RISKS at the following Reduced Rates.—
Not exceeding 1 month [illegible] per cent.
Above 1 month but not exceeding } 3 „ [illegible] do.
Above 3 months but not exceeding } 6 „ [illegible] do.
Above 6 months but not exceeding } 12 full annual rate.
ADAM SCOTT & Co., *Agents, Sun Fire Office.*
tf 1729 Hongkong, 13th August, 1866.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE following reduced rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances viz:—
One month, ... [illegible] per cent.
Three months, ... [illegible] „
Six months, ... [illegible] „
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers Hongkong Fire Insurance Company.
tf 1689 Hongkong, 7th August, 1866.

REDUCTION
IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM FOR FIRE INSURANCE.
THE Undersigned have received instructions to REDUCE rates for FIRE INSURANCE for SHORT PERIODS, as follows:—
On Policies not exceeding 1 month } from [illegible] to [illegible] per cent.
On Policies not exceeding 3 months } from [illegible] to [illegible] „
On Policies not exceeding 6 months, } from [illegible] to [illegible] „
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company
tf 1809 Hongkong, 22nd August, 1866.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.
THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above CORPORATION are prepared to grant FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE on the usual terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 3025 Hongkong, 27th December, 1867.

NORTH CHINA INSURANCE COMPANY
NOTICE is hereby given that an AGENCY of this Company has been opened in Macao, under the care of Messrs. MARGESSON & Co., and that Captain CARROLL has been appointed Surveyor for the Company at that Port.
By the order of the Court of Directors,
JOHN S. MACKINTOSH, *Secretary.*
tf 2270 Hongkong, 4th October, 1867.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $80,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings, Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufactures, and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.
The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

LIFE ASSURANCE
THE Undersigned have received authority, by a recent Mail, to issue LIFE POLICIES for amounts not exceeding £1,000 without reference to the Head Offices, as was previously required by the Board.
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
535 Hongkong, 7th January, 1866.

SHORT PERIOD RATES.
Not exceeding 1 month [illegible] of the annual rate.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding } 3 „ [illegible] do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding } 6 „ [illegible] do. do.
Above 6 months and not exceeding } 12 „ the annual rate.
GILMAN & Co.
Agents, North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 1702 Hongkong, 9th August, 1866.

THE UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF CALCUTTA.
ESTABLISHED 1834.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £500,000.
ACCUMULATED FUNDS EXCEED £808,000.
THE Undersigned are empowered to accept LIFE ASSURANCES in the above Society. Full particulars given on application.
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
6m 378 Hongkong, 22nd February, 1868.

NORTHERN INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, Agents of the above Company, are authorised to accept the following Rates of Premium, for SHORT PERIOD RISKS on First-class Godowns and Goods stored therein.
For 1 month, [illegible] of Annual Rate.
For 3 months, [illegible] do. do.
For 6 do. [illegible] do. do.
Above 6 months the full Annual Rates.
TURNER & Co.
tf 1769 Hongkong, 17th August, 1866.

REDUCTION
In the rates of premium for
FIRE INSURANCE.
THE Undersigned have (as already intimated in their Circular dated 14th October last,) received authority from the Secretary of the Royal Insurance Company to reduce the rate of Premium under certain circumstances, on private residences and on Furnitures and effects therein contained.
In cases of Dwelling Houses removed from the town the rate of premium will be three-quarters per cent. in place of one per cent. per annum as hitherto charged, and in cases of Residences so situated being detached or semi-detached the rate will be further reduced to one-half per cent.
The Royal's annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will therefore remain as follows until further notice, viz:—
Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents } ½ per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents } ¾ per cent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents } 1 per cent.
First Class China Houses and their contents } 1½ per cent.
Other Risks by Special arrangement.
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 714 Hongkong, 9th November, 1866.

Insurances.

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.
A DIVIDEND of (8 per cent.) *Eight* per cent. has been declared on the net Premia contributed to the above ASSOCIATION for the year ending 30th September, 1866.
Policy-holders will please send in particulars of their contribution to that date to the Undersigned.
RUSSELL & Co., *Secretaries.*
tf 2073 Hongkong, 9th September, 1867.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Secretaries and Agents of this Association, are prepared to issue Policies upon Marine Risks at current rates of premium. Policies can be made payable in London, New York, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Foochow and Shanghai.
In addition to the usual brokerage this Association returns to the assured of each year at the close of each current year, fifteen (15) per cent. of the profits of the Company for that year, divided pro rata to the amount of premium paid by each policy-holder.
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, November, 1862.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire on Buildings and Goods, at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 388 Hongkong, 7th February, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 573 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1867.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.
INCORPORATED 1859.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

AMICABLE INSURANCE OFFICE.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Insurance Office, are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS, and issue Policies on any First-class Sailing Vessels or Steamers on the usual terms, payable in case of loss, in China, Singapore, Calcutta, Bombay or London.
ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.
tf Hongkong, 8th October, 1863.

MERCHANTS' MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, SAN FRANCISCO.
PAID-UP CAPITAL, $500,000.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong and China for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES at current rates.
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 1852 Hongkong, 10th August, 1867.

DE COSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.
SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong, for the above-named Companies, are prepared to grant Policies against Sea Risks on the usual terms.
SIEMSSEN & Co.
tf 1676 Hongkong, 3rd August, 1866.

GERMANIC LLOYDS.
G. MEINCK, Esq., has been appointed by the GERMANIC LLOYDS' SOCIETY at Hamburg, their Surveyor at this port, and is authorized to class vessels in conformity with their rules.
PASEDAG & Co.,
Agents Germanic Lloyds.
3m 74 Amoy, 1st January, 1868.

HAMBURG BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned are now authorized to accept assurance against Fire at Hongkong and at any of the open ports in China to the amount of Mexican $30,000 on one Risk.
WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*
Hongkong, 23rd March, 1864.

Insurances.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.
HEAD OFFICE IN LONDON
No. 7, Royal Exchange, Cornhill, E.C.
WEST END OFFICE.—*No. 7, Pall Mall, S.W.*
RICHARD BAGGALLAY, Esq.—*Governor.*
JAMES BLYTH, Esq.—*Sub-Governor.*
EDWIN GOWER, Esq.—*Deputy-Governor.*

DIRECTORS.

Nathaniel Alexander, Esq.	Harry George Gordon, Esq.
John Alves Arbuthnot, Esq.	t. C. Guthrie, Esq.
Henry Bonham Bax, Esq.	John Alex. Hankey, Esq.
Edward Budd, Esq.	Louis Huth, Esq.
Alfred D. Chapman, Esq.	Charles Lyall, Esq.
Mark Wilks Collet, Esq.	John Ord, Esq.
Sir Frederick Currie, Bart.	Capt. R. W. Pelly, R.N.
F. G. Dalgety, Esq.	David Powell, Esq.
Bonamy Dobree, Esq.	William Rennie, Esq.
John Entwisle, Esq.	P. F. Robertson, Esq., M.P.
G. L. Monck Gibbs, Esq.	W. Bryce Watson, Esq.
Robert Gillespie, Esq.	Lestock Peach Wilson, Esq.

SECRETARY.
JOHN LAURENCE, Esq.

The CORPORATION of the LONDON ASSURANCE have appointed Agents for the issue of Policies for Marine Assurance in INDIA and CHINA as under:—
Bombay—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Madras—Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & Co.
Calcutta—Messrs. MACKILLOP, STEWART & Co.
Hongkong—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Shanghai—Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Mauritius—Messrs. BLYTH BROTHERS & Co.
The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies of the CORPORATION of the LONDON ASSURANCE, payable either here, in LONDON, at any of the above-named Agencies, and also at
Melbourne, Victoria—
Messrs. DALGETY, BLACKWOOD & Co.
Launceston, Tasmania—
Messrs. DU CROZ, NICHOLS & Co.
Hobart Town—
Mr. LAVINGTON ROOPE.
Adelaide, S. Australia—
Messrs. ELDER, SMITH & Co.
Sydney, New S. Wales—
Messrs. FANNING, GRIFFITHS & Co.
Dunedin, Otago, New Zealand—
Messrs. DALGETY, RATTRAY & Co.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 146 Hongkong, 21st January, 1866.

REDUCTION OF RATES.
THE Undersigned are prepared to accept short period risks at the following reduced scale, viz:—
Not exceeding 1 month [illegible] of the annual rate
Above 1 month, and not exceeding } 3 „ [illegible] do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding } 6 „ [illegible] do. do.
Above 6 months and not exceeding } 12 „ the annual rate.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company
tf 1694 Hongkong, 8th August, 1866.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
JAMES HARTLEY & Co.—*Managers.*
ESTABLISHED 1843.
THE Undersigned is authorized to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers.
W. MACAULAY, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1838.
CAPITAL, £500,000.
MANAGING AGENTS IN CHINA,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
HONGKONG.
MEDICAL REFEREE,
IVOR MURRAY, Esq., M.D.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Managing Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks and issue Policies on Life Assurances.
For further particulars, forms of proposals &c., apply to
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Managing Agents in China.
tf 1416 Hongkong, 15th June, 1867.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER, AND LONDON.
Capital—ONE MILLION STERLING.
THE DIRECTORS have the pleasure to announce the appointment of Messrs. HOLLIDAY WISE & Co., as Agents for this Insurance at Hongkong, Shanghai, Canton, Hankow, and Foochow, who are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates, and of whom all needful information may be obtained.
By Order of the Board
JAMES B. NORTHCOTT, *Secretary.*

Insurances.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.
Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents. } [illegible] per cent. per annum
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents. } [illegible]
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. } 1 „
GILMAN & Co.
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 886 Hongkong, 10th March, 1865.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above office are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual Terms and conditions. Risk will also be accepted at the following ports:—
Canton, by Messrs. DEACON & Co.
Macao, by E. L. LANCA, Esq.
Amoy, by Messrs. BOYD & Co.
Foochow, by Messrs. KINNEAR & Co.
Full particulars of Rates, &c., may be obtained on application to
ADAM SCOTT & Co., Agents.
tf 1033 Hongkong, 23rd May, 1866.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital Two Millions Sterling.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire, either at this Port, or at Macao, Canton, or Whampoa, to the extent of £15,000 in any one Risk, upon Buildings or Merchandize, on the usual terms.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1385 Hongkong, 12th June, 1867.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.
UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance, viz:—
Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents. } [illegible] per cent
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents. } [illegible] per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. } 1 per cent.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

FORBES & Co.'s CONSTITUENTS INSURANCE COMPANY, AND BOMBAY INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Companies, are prepared to accept risks on the usual terms.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 399 Hongkong, 26th February, 1868.

WILL BE READY IN A FEW DAYS
AT THE
OFFICE OF THE "DAILY PRESS."
PART THIRD
OF A NEW
ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, QUARTO
BY THE
REV. W. LOBSCHEID.
THIS WORK was commenced in November, 1864, and will be completed towards the end of 1868, comprising in all 2,000 large quarto pages. Much care has been bestowed on the work to render it useful, both to the Merchant and to the Student of the Chinese and English languages. Articles of Trade, Objects of Natural History, all the articles to be obtained in the Chinese Market are given with their Chinese equivalents.
The work is offered in boards. The best Bookbinding Establishment in China being connected with this Office, parties desirous of having their copies strongly or elegantly bound will please to intimate the same.
Missionaries supplied at Trade Price.
Daily Press Office, Hongkong.

J. FRISBY.
BUTCHER and FAMILY GROCER supplies every article from the Market for Family use, and has always on hand CORN MEATS, (free from Saltpetre), such as ROUNDS, HUMPS, BRISKETS, TONGUES, Pork and Pigs' HEADS.
The above are of the best quality that can be procured.
SHOP, 33, *Praya and East Avenue,*
BUTCHER'S STALL, 103, Central Market.
tf 2528 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1867.

炭 煤 記 榮
WING-KEE COAL SHOP.
THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop had been established since 1855, at *Endicott's Lane*, and that he has always a great quantity of Best COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1y 401 Hongkong, 27th February, 1868.

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

Vessel & Captain		Flag & Rig	Tons	Consignees	Destination
HONGKONG.					
Steamers.					
Asof,	Johnson	Brit. str	800	P. & O. S. N. Co	Repairing
Benares,	McCulloch	Brit. str	984	P. & O. S. N. Co	Shanghai
Fame,	Stephenson	Brit. str	117	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	Tug Plying
Fire Dart,	Husband	Brit. str	600	H. K., C. & M. S. B. Co	Laid up
Fung Shuey, T.	S. Watson	Amr. str	743	Aug. Heard & Co	
Imperatrice,	Marcaire	Fch. str	1643	Messageries Imperiales	Suez, &c.
Kan-ka-hoo,	Yeaton	Amr. str	213	Aug. Heard & Co	
Kinshan,‡		Brit. str	850	H. K., C. & M. S. B. Co	
Kiu-Kiang,‡	Denning	Brit. str	1065	H. K., C. & M. S. B. Co	Laid up
Lan-tao,		Brit. str	134	Achcong	Tug Plying
Little Orphan,	Denning	Brit. str	46	Union Dock Co	Repairing
Malta,		Brit. str	1200	P. & O. S. N. Co	Bombay &c.
Orissa,	W. B. Hall	Brit. str	1720	P. & O. S. N. Co	Laid up
Poyang,	Hoxsell	Brit. str	891	H. K., C. & M. S. B. Co	
Sir J. Jejeebhoy,	Godsill	Brit. str	101	Achcong	
Scotia,	Hamlin	Brit. str	1280	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
White Cloud,*	Carroll	Brit. str	380	H. K., C. & M. S. B. Co	
* Running between Macao and H.kong.					
‡ Running between H.kong and Canton.					
Sailing Vessels.					
Albert Victor,	Muir	Brit. sh	856	Dotman & Co	
Aldebarran,	Maack	Ham. bk	350	Bsmann & Co	
Anna,	Pietrie	Brit. bk	304	Chinese	Manila
A. Laurence,	Brimball	Amr. sh	1626	Olyphant & Co	
Adeline	Darke	Brit. bg	280	Arun & Co	
Annetta,	Hill	Brit. bk	385	Aug. Heard & Co	
Belvidere,	Hower	Amr. sh	1220	Aug. Heard & Co	
Carobel,	MacKenzie	Amr. bk	700	Russell & Co	
Cary & Jane,	Jansen	Ham. bk	412	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	Callao
Catherina,	Hess	Ham. bk	600	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Contest,	Reynard	Siam. sh	280	Chinese	San Francisco
Cowper,	Sparrow	Amr. sh	1079	Olyphant & Co	
Crimea,	Barrow	Brit. sh	474	Chinese	
Dayspring,	Middleton	Brit. sh	393	A. Heng & Co	
Everest,	Clarke	Brit. sh	871	Gilman & Co	San Francisco
Eliza,	Sedgley	Brit. sh	1888	Captain	
Falcon,	J. J. Gunn	Brit. sh	704	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Formosa,	Pauber	Brit. bk	275	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
Glenlee,	Burkitt	Russ. sh	635	Landstein & Co	S'pore & Bombay
Golden Fleece,	D. E. Jell	Brit. sh	359	Chinese	
Goethe,	F. F. West		960	A. MacDonnell	Dismasted
Henrietta,	H. Allen	Brit. bk	184	J. S. Hook, Son & Co	
Hopefull,	Buttrey	Brit. bk	323	Order	
Indus,	G. W. Hicks	Brit. bk	1310	P. & O. Co	Saigon
Java,	Andresen	Prus. bk	306	Arnh ld, Karberg & Co	
Jeanne Alice,	Meuber	Fren. bk	1200	Landstein & Co	Portland
J. L. Dimmock,	Winchell		1140	Order	
John Norman,	Gardiner	Brit. sh	511	Aug. Heard & Co	Bangkok
Lady Alice,	Strenack	Brit. sh	429	D. Lapraik & Co	San Francisco
Maria,	Escnais	Russ. sh	700	Landstein & Co	Manila
Maria Luisa,	Arenti	Span. sh	850	Aug. Heard & Co	
Maria Morton,	Morillo	Fren. bk	401	Reynvaan, Brothers & Co	
Marie Therese,	Bonnefoy	Fren. bk	602	Carlowitz & Co	Surinam
Merchantman,	Mooriiyan	Brit. sh	1018	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Minnie,	O'Ryan	Brit. sh	796	Chinese	
Navarino,	Wittrog	Brit. bk	408	Smith, Archer & Co	
Neptune,	Renteria	Span. bg	281	Order	F't or Charter
Nevills,	Jackson	Brit. bk	715	Turner & Co	
New York,	Mennaich	Brit. sh	536	Chinese	
Pratalongo,	Profumo	Ilian sh	800	Reynvaan, Brothers & Co	
Salacia,	Steward	Brit. sh	424	Gilman & Co	Manila
Sante Ana,	Gryte	Span. bk	402	Remedios & Co	
Seaman's Bride,	Ruth	Siam. bk	814	Chinese	
Spitfire,	Mill	Brit. sh	440	Siemssen & Co	Yokohama
Sultan,	Howard	Brit. bk	360	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
Sword Fish,	Muller	Siam. sh	510	Chinese	
Vesta,	Tatens	Han. bg	240	Siemssen & Co	
Wilhelm,	Grri-h	Brm. sh	266	Melchers & Co	
Willy,	Rokkar	Brm. bk	270	Chinese	
Receiving Vessels, & Hulks.					
Chase,	Mason	Brit. bk	283	Harbor Master	Gunpowder depot
Fort William,	Townsend	Brit. sh	1000	P. & O. S. N. Co	
John Adam,	Dennis Daly	Brit. bk	316	Water Police	
WHAMPOA.					
Steamers.					
Catalina,	V. Essajadula	Span. str	381	Order	Laid up
Cumbla,		Amer. str		Thos. Hunt & Co	
Prince Albert,	Stach	Brit. str	18	Achcong	Laid up
Spec.‡	Graves	Amr. str		Thos. Hunt & Co	
‡ Running between Macao and Canton					

Vessel and Captain		Flag & Rig	Tons	Consignees	Destination
Sailing Vessels.					
Chaa-Sze,	Shewan	Brit. sh	553	Turner & Co	London
Condor,	Schmidt	Prus. bg	244	Siemssen & Co	
Encarnacion,	Garoque	Span. bk	433	Order	
Frisch,	Tution	Ham. sch	150	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
J. Mathilde,	Lohse	Ham. bk	414	Bosman & Co	Ningpo
Mathilde,	Jacobsen	Prus. bg	200	Wm. Pustau & Co	New York
CHOPS LYING IN WHAMPOA REACH.					
Dane's Is. Dock Co's Chop					
Hongkong & W'poa Dock Co's Chop					
Lorcha "Spy," belonging to Customs					
Superell,				Customs	
Sylphide,				Store Chop	
MACAO.					
Albis,	Kremer	Ham. bk	216	Wm. Pustau & Co	Saigon
Alice,		Ham. sch		Order	Uncertain
Japan,		Prus. bk		Order	Uncertain
Monkchester,	Hastings	Brit. bk	548	Olyphant & Co	London
Nil Desperandum,		Brit. bk		Order	Uncertain
Spark,	Wilson	Amer. str	140	Thos. Hunt & Co	Repairing
Suomi,	Nordberg	Russ. sh	799	Captain	Havana
Ville de St. Lo,	Dubois	Fren. bk	374	Landstein & Co	F't or Charter
CANTON.					
Chum-hai,	Marcy	H.I.C.M.	Str.		
Ceila,	Grange	Brit. str	435	Gibb, Livingston & Co	Tientsin &c.
Demerara,				Customs Chop	
Emilie,		Chi. g-b.			
Fee-loong,	Edwards	H.I.C.M.	Str.		in Hongkong
Hae Ching,	Folsom	H.I.C.M.	Str.	Revenue Cruiser	
AMOY.					
In port on 20th March, 1868.					
Amazone,	Kramer	Holl. bk	356	Pasedag & Co	Singapore
Asencion,	Olano	Span. bk	270	Tait & Co	Manila
Amoy Trader,		Prus. sch		Order	
Australia,	Manre	Ham. bk	254	Pasedag & Co	Taiwanfoo
Caesar,	Schurk	Brit. bk	308	Boyd & Co	Taiwanfoo
Chinn,	Schmidt	Ham. sch	280	Pasedag & Co	Discharging
Eliza Mary,		Brit. sch		Order	
Falk,	Lemmermann	Prus. sch	432	Pasedag & Co	
Felicie,		Brm. sch		Order	
Heiman,	Nielsen	Ham. sch	248	Pasedag & Co	Discharging
Hindu,		Prus. sch		Order	
I. & Hermanns,	Fremoya	Span. bk	546	Chinese	Manila
Kim-Joo-Hong,	Davidson	Brit. bk	320	Tait & Co	Samarang
SHANGHAI.					
In port on 18th March, 1868.					
Alcyone,	Brown	Brit. bk	371	Forbes & Co	
Alicia Annie,	Kirbey	Brit. bk	800	Russell & Co	
Andreas,	Krabb	Dut. sh	832	Wm. Pustau & Co	
A. Jackson,	MacCallum	Amr. sh	1263	Order	
Aunt Lizzie,	Proctor	Brit. bk	538	Frazar & Co	
Aurora Australis,	Todd	Brit. bk	508	W. R. Adamson & Co	
Charley,	Cavanagh	Amr. bk	44[illegible]	Frazar & Co	Chefoo
Chillingham,	Dunn	Brit. bk	452	Westall Brand & Co	
Chloris,	Lund	Prus. bk	309	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Claro Babuyan,	Errington	Brit. bk	357	Frazar & Co.	
F. Reck,	Denker	Brm. bk	549	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Fontenaye,	Crock	Brit. sh	634	Burtmeyer & Co	Foochow
Gen. Havelock,	Cawse	Brit. bk	86[illegible]	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Golding Star,	Bishop	Brit. bk	41[illegible]	Frazar & Co	
Helen,	Law	Brit. bk	28[illegible]	[illegible] R. Tiby & Co	
Hope,	Henderson	Brit. bk	4[illegible]	Order	
Isabella Ridley,	Watson	Brit. bk	51[illegible]	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
Juan Rattrey,	Wallianis	Amr. bk	48[illegible]	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
Layard,	Watson	Brit. bk	[illegible]	Frazar & Co	
Leander,	Polherick	Brit. bk	882	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Lorelie,	Ingermann	Prus. bk	505	Bourjau, Hubener & Co	
Magellan,	Crosbie	Brit. bk	612	Shaw, Brothers & Co	London
Mountain Ash,	Aitchison	Brit. bk	437	Textor & Co	
M. W. Sass,	Arentzen	Dan. bk	[illegible]	Frazar & Co	
Neptune,	Schofield	Brit. s	29[illegible]	Russell & Co	
Pallas,	Wulff	Ham. bk	41[illegible]	Telge, Nolting & Co	
Prince Satsuma,	Iribarren	Fren. bk	23[illegible]	Order	
Princess of Wales,	Shepperd	Brit. sh	99[illegible]	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Salacia,	Stewart	Brit. bk	424	Gilman & Co	
Spray,	Stopher	Brit. sh	224	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Skjold,	Jansen	Dan. bk	194	Order	
Stella,	Day	Brit. bk	265	[illegible] Marshall & Co	
Tavistock,	Tate	Brit. sh	592	Gibb, Livingston & Co	New York
Tientsin,	Jarman	Brit. bk	251	Russell & Co	
White Adder,	Moore	Brit. sh	915	W. R. Adamson & Co	

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No. 3259
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